

JANUARY 4, 1900.

Presbyterian Banner.



DR. GEO. T. PURVES.

Notices.

Supplies appointed by the Presbytery of Steubenville:

New Philadelphia—Rev. N. K. Crowe, Jan. 21; Rev. A. G. Eagleson, Feb. 4; New Harrodstown, Rev. J. M. Finley, Feb. 4; Rev. Homer Sheeley, Feb. 11; Rev. W. E. Hill, Mar. 11. Two Ridges and Cross Creek, Rev. M. W. Simpson, Jan. 14; Rev. K. P. Simmons, Jan. 28; Rev. Joseph Patterson, Feb. 18. Amsterdam, Rev. J. M. Finley, Jan. 7; Rev. T. V. Milligan, D.D., Jan. 21. Harlem and Kilgore, Rev. N. K. Crowe, Jan. 7; Rev. W. E. Hill, Jan. 21. Nebo, Rev. J. M. Finley, Jan. 7; Rev. Homer Sheeley, Jan. 21. Long's Run, Rev. N. K. Crowe, Jan. 14; Rev. Joseph Patterson, Feb. 4.

Repeated appeals from the missions among the Freedmen for aid in the line of clothing for children and adults, make it necessary for the Women's Department of the Freedmen's Board to issue a call for means to respond to these most urgent requests. Many of our ministers and teachers ask for children's clothing, especially for shoes. Hundreds are kept out of the schools because they have not clothing. Societies willing to aid will please address 516 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa., for names to which boxes and barrels may be sent at once.

Mrs. Flora D. Palmer, Gen. Sec. To the Women's Auxiliaries and Young People's Societies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Presbyteries:

The Executive Committee on Foreign Missions have secured the services of Mrs. Dr. Gillespie to address you in your place of meeting during the months of January and February. Her beautiful presentation of the subject of Foreign Missions is known to you all. Her wide experience—her personal knowledge both at home and on the foreign field make this a rare opportunity. Send your requests for her meeting with you to Miss Emma Forsythe, 1101 Western avenue, Allegheny, Pa., who will arrange the itinerary. If possible let several societies in our locality join in a service as it will be impossible for her to visit every society. The expenses have been arranged for by the Committee, that no one need hesitate on that score. Hoping and expecting a great blessing from this visitation we ask you all to pray for God's help in this plan. A. G. Kurler, Pres. Ex. Committee.

Eighty-Ninth Semi-Annual Report
—OF THE
Dollar Savings Bank,

December 1, 1899.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

LIABILITIES.

Amount due Depositors, Dec. 1, 1899.....	\$19,023,139.85
Dividend.....	32,684.26
Contingent Fund.....	776,172.77
Surplus.....	78,234.00
Total Liabilities.....	\$20,190,230.88

ASSETS.

Loans on Bonds and Mortgages.....	\$ 4,499,139.18
U. S. Government Bonds.....	4,767,760.00
Pennsylvania State.....	506,200.00
Allegheny County.....	1,031,151.00
City of Pittsburgh.....	1,665,105.00
City of Allegheny.....	738,485.00
City of Scranton.....	30,000.00
City of Reading.....	102,422.00
County.....	451,002.00
Sub-District School.....	72,805.50
District School.....	403,821.80
Borough Improvement Bonds.....	976,839.00
Railroad.....	446,213.00
Street Railway.....	230,982.00
Miscellaneous.....	1,820,520.00
Loans on Collateral.....	42,380.00
Bank Stock—Pittsburgh Banks.....	128,236.54
Real Estate.....	183,687.53
Real Estate-Bank Property.....	21,829.91
Interest due.....	1,858,267.42
Cash-in Banks and on hand.....	\$20,190,230.88

Total Assets..... \$20,190,230.88
Present number of Depositors, 53,753,
averaging \$353.88 each.

J. W. FLENNIKEN,

PITTSBURGH, DECEMBER 1, 1899. Treasurer.

The undersigned Auditing Committee respectfully report that they have examined the assets of the bank and find them to correspond with the above report.

A. C. McCALLOM,
DEWITT C. CARROLL,
J. W. LLOYD,
GEORGE C. BURGWIN,

Auditing Committee.

PITTSBURGH, December, 12, 1899.

The Trustees have declared a dividend of one and three-fourths (1 3/4) per cent. for the last six months ending November 30th, 1899, payable forthwith. If not drawn, will bear interest from December 1st, 1899.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

THE CITY DEPOSIT BANK.
CAPITAL, \$200,000. SURPLUS, \$250,000.

James E. Mellon, President.
D. Blair, Vice-President.
Joseph E. Paull, Cashier.

EXTENSIVE SAFETY VAULTS FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF DEPOSITORS AND INVESTORS. ENTRANCE ONLY THROUGH THE BANK

PITTSBURGH.

THE
EQUITABLE TRUST CO.

PAYS INTEREST
ON ALL DEPOSITS.
509 SMITHFIELD ST.

THE UNION TRUST CO.

OF PITTSBURGH.
335-337-339 Fourth Avenue.
Executes Trusts, Receives Deposits.
Allows interest on daily balances
subject to check.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK,

224 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
Incorporated by and under the supervision of the State of Pennsylvania.
Deposits of ONE DOLLAR and Upward Received and FOUR PER CENT. Interest Paid Thereon.
CHAS. K. FENDERICH, President.
D. W. C. BIDWELL, Vice President.
A. N. VOEGTLY, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
D. W. C. Bidwell, Wm. G. Park, Geo. E. Palnter,
E. F. Jones, Jr., George C. Burgwin,
A. H. Childs, Chas. K. Fenderich.
Blankets for opening accounts mailed free upon application.

Farmers' Deposit
National Bank,

220 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
CAPITAL, - - - - \$ 500,000
SURPLUS, - - - - \$ 2,000,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS, - \$ 838,000

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES RENTED \$5 00 AND UPWARD

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK.
Wood and Diamond Sts.,
PITTSBURGH.

Capital, \$800,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$300,000
GEO. A. BERRY, PRESIDENT,
H. C. BUGHMAN, VICE-PRESIDENT,
SAM'L M. McCLEARY, CASHIER.
DIRECTORS:
GEO. A. BERRY, H. C. BUGHMAN,
ROBERT PITCAIRN, GEO. W. DILWORTH,
ROBERT K. WILSON, A. C. McCALLAM,
WILLIS L. KING, W. S. MCKINNEY,
FRANK B. SMITH.

6 PER CENT. First Mortgages
Investments

We make a specialty of loaning money for investors on Real Estate Security. Send us your spare funds. Absolute safety. Over 25 years experience. Refer to proprietors of this paper. Send for circular.

Jas. W. Drape & Co., INVESTMENTS, INSURANCE ETC.,
425 Fourth Ave., PITTSBURGH, PA.

The National Bank of Western Penna.
Cor. Penn Ave. and Ninth St., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Capital, \$500,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$276,000
Issue Drafts and Letters of Credit on Europe.
Accounts of Firms and Individuals Solicited.
CHARLES MCKNIGHT, Pres. FRANK SEMPLE, V-PRES.
GEORGE S. MACROM, Cashier.

FOR YOU
TO THINK OVER.

This shows an increase in assets of over \$2,000,000 for 5 years.

November, 1894.....	\$2,025,494 05
November, 1895.....	2,278,835 92
November, 1896.....	2,610,967 17
November, 1897.....	2,919,641 62
November, 1898.....	3,433,269 98
November, 1899.....	4,999,979 74

4 per cent. annual interest (compounded half yearly) on deposits of \$1 or over.

GERMANIA
SAVINGS BANK,
Cor. Wood and Diamond Streets

Fidelity Title and Trust Co.

341 and 343 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000
SURPLUS.....\$ 500,000

Receives deposits subject to check.
Allows interest on Daily Balances.
Accounts of individuals, churches and charitable institutions solicited.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT & TRUST CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH,

Nos. 245-247 Fourth Avenue.
Offers to Act for You as
Executor, Trustee or Guardian.

In making your Will consider that this Company, having a perpetual charter, is unlike an individual, and therefore insures permanence in the management of your Estate. The long experience and stability of the Company are a guarantee that your Estate will be executed with security, skill and care.

REAL ESTATE

Loans Negotiated.
Farms Sold or Exchanged.
BEATTY & JONES,
435 Diamond St., Room 5, PITTSBURGH PA.

Real Estate Management

Is a business that most owners misunderstand. Why not employ an expert? We claim to know how after many years' experience. It will pay you to send for us.

BLACK & GLONINGER,
No. 311 Fourth Avenue, - - - PITTSBURGH

ESTABLISHED 1870.

L. S. MCKALLIP & CO.,

Manufacturers' Agents and Dealers in

Grain, Baled Hay, Straw, Lime,
AND ANTHRACITE COAL.

Sewer Pipe, Terra Cotta Goods, Fire Brick, Clay, Tile, Etc.

Corner Twelfth Street and A. V. R. R.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Telephone, 1138. Correspondence Solicited.

Presbyterian Banner.

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PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1900.

No. 29

Chronicle and Comment.

The Seized

Flour Ships.

There are few questions in International Law that are more complicated than those connected with the law of contraband, and possibly

there is not another question that has given rise to so much loose writing. There is special interest in the matter now, arising out of the action of the British Government with regard to the three ships, Mashona, Beatrice and Maria, bound from New York to Lorenzo Marques and other South African ports. It is frequently said that these ships and their cargoes were "seized" by British warships. This seems to be a mistake. The facts, as nearly as they can be ascertained, are as follows: On their way to Lorenzo Marques, a Portuguese port on Delagoa Bay, these vessels stop at Cape Town, East London and Port Natal, all British ports. At the last British port at which the vessels stopped the Government interfered, saying that the vessels would not be permitted to proceed to Delagoa Bay with the consignments which the manifest showed to be destined to that place. The cargoes were discharged in British ports, but not seized by the authorities. The principal consignee at Lorenzo Marques was a British subject, but was known to be the Transvaal's commercial agent. Other portions of the cargo were consigned to dealers in Johannesburg, in the Transvaal. Two of the vessels, the Beatrice and the Mashona, were British, and their detention is not an international affair at all, but comes under the municipal law of Great Britain. The greater part of the cargo was shipped by an English firm, the New York branch of Arthur May & Co., of Bristol, England, but a part of the flour and most of the other goods, including steam engines and miscellaneous merchandise, were shipped by American firms. It is not at all certain that the United States would have any claim against Great Britain even if these goods had been seized. They were probably enemies' goods. The principle, which is recognized by all writers on International Law, is thus stated in Sir Sherstone Baker's recent work: "The general rule of law, both international and common, is that goods in the course of transportation from one place to another, if they are shipped on account and at the risk of the consignee, in consequence of a prior order or purchase, are considered as his goods during the voyage. This general rule may, by the common law, be varied by an express stipulation between the parties, or by the usage of a particular trade. But neither of these exceptions are admitted in courts of prize, for the very conclusive reason that, to permit goods, in time of war, to be considered the property of the neutral consignor instead of the enemy consignee, merely on the ground that the former had assumed the risk of transportation, would at once put an end to the capture of enemy's property on the high sea." So far as the British ships and their cargoes are concerned, there is no question of contraband involved. Either of two principles might be invoked to justify the action of the British authorities. The enemy goods were not protected by a neutral flag. Or British ships were engaged in forbidden trade with the enemy.

Doctrine of Occasional Contraband.

The case is different, however, with the third vessel, the Maria. She is a Dutch ship, owned in Holland and flying the flag of that country. What claim has Holland against Great Britain if the cargo of the Maria was flour and canned goods, and if the manifest showed that it was destined to the neutral port of Lorenzo Marques? This raises two questions: Is food contraband of war? And what right has England to intercept a shipment from one neutral port to another neutral port? The English doctrine of contraband is set forth in the Manual of Naval Prize Law, drawn up for the British Admiralty by Professor Holland, of Oxford, in 1888. It makes two classes, goods absolutely contraband, such as arms and the machinery for manufacturing them, ammunition and the material from which it is made, military and naval stores, clothing for soldiers, all of which are condemned on mere inspection if they are bound to an enemy destination; and a second class of goods conditionally contraband, such as provisions, money, coal, horses and materials for the construction of railways and telegraphs. Great Britain has contended that these things may lawfully be treated as contraband when circumstances indicate that they are to be used for purposes of warfare. This is known as the doctrine of occasional contraband. It is opposed by many of the publicists of the European continent. The

practice of the Powers is various and inconsistent. France has uniformly refused to admit that coal may be contraband, but in 1885, during her war with China, she issued a manifesto declaring that all rice shipped to any port north of Canton was contraband. In 1870 Germany claimed that all exports of coal from England to the ports of France should be prohibited. In the Civil War the United States adopted the British view of occasional contraband. As to shipments to a neutral port, a somewhat similar case arose in 1863 when the Peterhoff carried contraband goods to the Mexican port of Matamoras. She was seized, and the case was carried from the Prize Court to the United States Supreme Court, which held that though Matamoras was a neutral port, yet the contraband character of the goods in connection with their ultimate destination, which was confederate territory north of the Rio Grande, was sufficient to justify her seizure. England did not approve of that decision at the time, but seems to have adopted the principle now and combined it with the doctrine of occasional contraband. If we approve of our Supreme Court's decision in the case of the Peterhoff, we should at least wait for a knowledge of all the facts before condemning England's action in the case of the Maria.

Situation in South Africa.

There has been little change in the past week in the situation of the three British columns and the condition of the besieged towns in South Africa. As reported last week, the greater part of General Warren's division has reached Chieveley Camp, where General Buller seems to be making preparations for a second attack upon the Boers at Colenso. He has also received eighteen long-range cannon to replace the eleven that he lost in the first battle, and twelve more are said to be on the way to the front from Durban. With the 8,000 troops belonging to General Warren's command his reinforcements should enable him to make a better showing in the next battle. The remainder of Warren's division has gone to reinforce General Gatacre. General Methuen remains at the Modder River, strengthening his position as the Boers are also doing in his immediate front. A military expert writing to the London Times says that General Methuen should be sent at once to join hands with General Gatacre at Naauw Poort, supported by all the troops now arriving at Cape Town. When these forces have united an advance should be made on Bloemfontein, further reinforcements securing the railways between the Free State, Port Elizabeth and East London. Meanwhile General Buller, without reinforcements should keep as many of the enemy as possible in Natal. This expert argues that it is not even desirable for General Buller to inflict a defeat upon the Boers until there is a strong column in the Free State, as the Boers would have a place of refuge from which it would be almost impossible to drive them. While General French continues his effective work, and Gatacre's position is somewhat improved, the indications point to the neighborhood of Colenso for the next important movements, and the plans of this expert are apparently not the plans of the British commanders.

Germany and Great Britain.

Rumors of a secret understanding between Great Britain and Germany took definite form last week, when the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin published the details of the alleged secret treaty, to which Portugal is, of course, said to be a party, providing for the purchase by Germany and England of all Portuguese territory in Africa. The publication called forth a semi-official denial from the Foreign Office in Berlin, but there is still a suspicion in official circles that, even if the details of the story were incorrect, there was a good foundation for the major part of the report. The old rumor of a secret understanding between Portugal and England, whereby the latter might for a consideration possess itself of Delagoa Bay whenever the place is needed for military purposes is not forgotten, and the belief grows that the German Government will consent to the transfer with the understanding that it will receive a compensation in another part of Africa. It would not be surprising, however, if the German Emperor should take advantage of the popular excitement growing out of the British seizure of the German steamship Bundesrath to secure the additions to the Imperial navy that he has been asking for and that the Reichstag has been unwilling to grant. According to Lloyd's the Bundesrath sailed on November 8 from Hamburg bound for Tanga. She was seized near Delagoa Bay, more than 1,500 miles south of Tanga. A despatch to the New York Sun from

Berlin, dated November, said that the great gunmaking firm of Kynochs had been supplying the Boers with arms and ammunition, and that the steamship *Bundesrath* had made two trips to carry this war material, which was shipped as ironware. There is great indignation in Germany over the seizure of the vessel, which is spoken of as "an instance of gross insolence," and the press is pointing out the need of a stronger German navy.

Affairs in Luzon.

The announcement on New Year's day of the opening of the ports of Dagupan, San Fernando, Vigan, Laog and Appari in Luzon will permit the reopening of trade and bring relief to many communities which are greatly in need of food stuffs. Many vessels are said to have cleared already from Manila for these ports. The campaign in Cavite Province, south of Manila, is expected to open soon. It is reported that there are 2,000 insurgents strongly entrenched within a mile of Imus. Incoming Spanish prisoners say that Aguinaldo has ordered the release of all Spaniards now in the possession of the insurgents. A telegram from Manila, dated December 31, tells of the discovery of another plot in that city. Becarte, an insurgent leader, is said to have entered Manila for the purpose of effecting an outbreak while the troops were attending General Lawton's funeral. While the police were searching for him they discovered a few firearms, a quantity of ammunition and four "explosive bombs." It is said that the authorities have learned that the bombs were to have been thrown from the high buildings of the Escolta among the foreign consuls attending the funeral for the purpose of bringing about international complications. The plan was spoiled by the avoidance of the Escolta by the funeral procession. The report was circulated among the natives that Aguinaldo himself was in Manila and would personally lead the outbreak. Every preparation was made to prevent the disturbance, and if there was a plot the trouble was prevented by these precautions. The transport *Thomas* left Manila, December 31, with the bodies of Major-General Lawton and Major John A. Logan. The vessel comes to the United States by way of Nagasaki.

Cuba.

Colonel Bliss has brought an unpleasant storm about his head by the arrest of ten of the appraisers charged with an attempt to defraud the Cuban customs. Three of them, Mesa, Lqsa and Chacun, were released a few hours after their arrest for lack of evidence against them, but orders have been issued for their arrest a second time, with a better prospect, it is believed, of holding them. Two customs brokers are also arrested, charged with complicity in the frauds. Prior to the arrests there was considerable gossip about these men, and some complaint of the authorities that nothing was done, but such is the tendency of the people to resist the governing powers that as soon as the arrests were made the sympathy of the community was with the prisoners and against Colonel Bliss. One inspector in giving evidence against the accused said that he had been forced to testify. "Is what you have said true?" he was asked. "Yes," answered the inspector; "but I was scared into telling it." General Wood has instituted sweeping prison reforms not only in Havana but throughout the island. He has called for reports from every prison in Cuba, and when these come in there will be a clearing out of the prisons such as took place in Santiago when his hands were free there. It is expected that by the end of January not a man against whom evidence is lacking will be in jail. Radical reforms are needed to prevent a congestion of justice in the future. General Wood has invited a number of influential Cubans from all parts of the island to meet in Havana to consider such changes as will be proposed in the internal affairs of the island, that he may get in touch with the feeling in all the provinces, preventing a preponderance of political influence from Havana. He has already announced the names of the members of his Cabinet: Secretary of State and Government, Diego Tamayo; of Justice, Luis Esterez; of Instruction, Juan Hernandez; of Finance, Enrique Varona; of Public Works, Jose Villaton; of Agriculture, Ruiz Rivera. All these men are said to stand high, and Hernandez, the Minister of Instruction, is a professor in the University of Havana.

The Cruiser

Montgomery.

Senator Mason, of Illinois, says that he has been told by an officer on the *Montgomery* that the cruiser has been engaged in doing police duty for Great Britain on the west coast of Africa, and that he intends to ask the Senate to inquire into the matter. The Navy Department at first refused all information in regard to the movements of the *Montgomery*, except to deny explicitly the report which Senator Mason has made public, but afterward full information concerning the cruiser's movements was given out, but nothing of the reasons for them. It is only a few months since it was reported that Liberia was seeking to become a protectorate of the United States, but so far as we have seen the visit of the *Montgomery* has not been connected by any one with this report. France is said to have been enlarging her African territory by encroaching upon the

boundary of Liberia, and there is a vague rumor that the United States and Great Britain are contemplating a joint request upon France to define the boundary. There is a supposition, also, that the Navy Department has its eye upon a possible coaling station on the west coast, where before and during the civil war we had three coaling stations. Whatever the reasons, the fact remains that after instructions were given to Rear Admiral Schley not to permit any of the vessels of the South Atlantic squadron to go to Africa during the British-Boer war the *Montgomery* was sent to Freetown in Liberia, and to Sierra Leone and has now returned to South America.

Bubonic Plague in Honolulu.

The Bubonic Plague, which has spread from India and is prevailing extensively in China and Japan, has appeared in Honolulu. The transport *Centennial*, which is now at San Francisco, reached Honolulu, December 15, and found the place almost in a panic. On December 12 the bookkeeper of a Chinese wholesale house was found to have the plague. The Oriental district was quarantined, confining 6,000 Chinese, Japanese and natives. They were terror-stricken, and attempted to evade the quarantine. The Board of Health called for \$10,000 and armed men, the money to fight the disease, the men to enforce the quarantine. Within six hours \$25,000 had been raised, and an armed cordon was thrown around the entire district. Within twenty-four hours six deaths had occurred. The disease was not stamped out when the *Centennial* left. This is the story of the transport's surgeon as told in telegrams from San Francisco. The people of the Pacific coast are much disturbed at the news, for if the plague gets a start in the Chinese quarter of San Francisco, or of any other large city of the West, it will be almost as hard to deal with as in the cities of the Orient. New York also has its Chinese quarter, and averted all danger by a strict enforcement of quarantine a few days ago. San Francisco should be able to do likewise. The next news from Honolulu will be looked for anxiously. Many of the natives and Asiatics may be expected to die, even if the authorities should succeed in confining the plague to the one quarter of the city, which is not at all to be expected. It will hardly be possible to prevent its dissemination by rats if in no other way.

New Panama Canal Company.

The incorporation of the Panama Canal Company of America, under the laws of New Jersey, was announced last week. The object of this company is to acquire the rights of the New Panama Company of France, the successor of the DeLesseps Company, and to complete the canal. The prospects are that this work will go forward without the financial backing of any government, and in spite of congressional leanings to the Nicaragua route with national aid. The Panama Canal is at least two-fifths completed, and is now navigable for twelve miles on the Atlantic side and for four miles on the Pacific side. Mr. William Nelson Cromwell went aboard last summer and received full power from the directors of the French company to make a sale of its interests to an American company to be organized with certain powers. That part of the work is now accomplished, and the French company will transfer to the American company the canal as it now stands with all its appurtenances, the consideration to be paid being mainly in the stock of the American company, and the latter expects to raise the estimated amount deemed to complete the canal, \$100,000,000, by the sale of bonds. This estimate is given by the International Technical commission, consisting of French, German, English and American engineers, which has also endorsed the plan of construction now being pursued by the French company. The concession from the Columbian Government runs until 1910. Among those financially interested in the American company are the following: August Belmont & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Levi P. Morton, J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank of New York, Baring, Magoun & Co., and George W. Young, President of the United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

The Bank and the Revenue.

The action of Secretary Gage in directing collectors of internal revenue to deposit money received by them in the National City Bank of New York has caused a great deal of unfavorable comment on the part of a certain portion of the press of the country, and, if the resolution of Congressman Noonan, of Illinois, should be adopted, will lead to congressional investigation. A law was passed many years ago authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit internal revenue receipts in national banks. In those days the customs receipts were payable in gold, but the internal revenue might be paid in paper. The law has never been changed to suit the new conditions that prevail since specie payments were resumed. Money cannot, therefore, be taken indiscriminately from the Treasury to be deposited in national banks, but only such money as has been received from the internal revenue. The banks that receive such deposits must, of course, place in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury a sufficient number of government bonds to serve as security for the money they receive. In the recent scarcity of money the National City Bank placed in his hands \$4,000,000 of bonds, and applied for the deposits. Afterward sixty-five other national banks in twenty-one States also deposited government bonds and applied for the deposits. In order to simplify matters, Mr. Gage decided to have the internal revenue collectors deposit at the one bank and to distribute to the others by check upon it. This is now being done, and this seems to be the whole of the transaction. It is not likely that Congressman Noonan's resolution providing for congressional investigation will be passed.

Contributions.

The Oratorio of the Messiah.

BY REV. THOMAS PARRY, D.D.

In Harper's Weekly, a writer declared that we have no Christian oratorio; that Handel's Messiah was not "particularly appropriate"; that as a "substitute" it "jigs and warbles and counter-marches along," full of empty and old-fashioned musical ornaments. "Its really lofty and sacred-sounding episodes do not redeem its manner of musical utterance."

The man who makes this criticism forgets that Handel himself calls this oratorio "The tidings of the birth of the infant Saviour." He foresees that the birth of Christ was a prophetic one; that Handel spoke in the spirit of prophecy; and that as a true believer, he found in the very birth of Christ the whole Christology of the Bible.

It is the song of redemption. It covers the whole spiritual experience of the soul in its salvation through Christ. It is the song of God's great gift to man. We sing it at Christmas, because Christmas is the time of the giving of gifts. It was composed by Handel as a benefit to relieve the poor, the sick and the prisoner. Its success for this purpose was so great that afterwards annual performances of it were rendered for the benefit of orphans and foundlings. Christmas has been growing to be more and more the season of charity, hence we sing the song which was composed as a gift to the poor.

The same critic flatly misrepresents the oratorio. He says that "the birth in Bethlehem and the shepherds are soon left behind." This is not so. There is not a sentence in the whole composition which does not look toward Christ's birth. There is not a phrase of thought in its whole scope that is not seen through the birth of Christ. The child whom Isaiah saw being born was to be a suffering Lamb. The glory and honor and power which is given to this Lamb in the last chorus of the oratorio is the very same that is given to God in the highest at his birth. The Hallelujah chorus closing the second part has all its ideas clustering around the birth of Christ. It was upon the shoulders of the child that is born and "son-given" that the "government" was to be. The kingdoms of this world were to be kingdoms of this child. He was the "Mighty God," the Lord who reigneth forever.

The second part of the oratorio shows the way by which this child became King and Saviour. The first words of the Messiah comfort God's people, because their warfare is accomplished and their iniquity is pardoned. Its last words are an adoration of the Comforter. Between the promise and the triumph, Christ comes, fulfills his mission and is glorified. The Messiah is an unit in thought.

The third chorus announces the birth of a child and the gift of a son. The fourth chorus sings the words of the angel at his birth. The antiphony in the second part calls, "Lift up your heads, O ye gates, and be ye lifted up, ye everlasting doors, and the King of glory shall come in." The soprano in the first part hails the Church, "Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion! Shout, O daughter of Jerusalem, behold thy king cometh unto thee." Handel uses both of these and makes them refer to the coming of Christ. In beginning, he struck the keynote in the message of the gospel, the second part, the words, "How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the gospel of peace and bring glad tidings of good things"—these words refer to those who proclaim the coming of Christ.

Prophets, saints and believers rejoiced in the birth of Christ, because of what he was to be. That joy held in its embrace all that Christ was to be as a Redeemer. Joy needed full assurance of faith. That assurance could not be had, except by the actual triumph of him who is to lead us to victory. When nations celebrate the birth of a child-king, it is not the birth that calls forth the rejoicing, but the hope of a ruler. The birth of Christ was joy-producing, because therein was the fountain of coming hopes. Were it known that the child king would die in his minority, there would be no rejoicing. Had Handel failed in his Messiah, to give us a view of the triumphs of the Redeemer, he would have cut off all joy from the birth of the Christ. From the beginning to the end, the Messiah is simply the birth of Christ and the realization of that birth in the world. The oratorio is divided into three parts. The first gives us the circumstances of the birth. The second deals with the interworking of the redemptive forces of the birth. The third reveals the fruition of the birth manifested in the life of the redeemed.

Let us in a few words follow the thought of the oratorio. With the feeling and eye of the great seer, Handel saw God's people de-feated by apprehension and despondent in heart. Hence, at the fall upon the afflicted as a rain upon a parched ground. Here is the voice of joyous, hopeful victory. The voice of the tenor is tender and full of the consolations of love. The effect is magical. The drooping, discouraged people are inspired. The spirit of activity is aroused. The valleys are to be filled, the mountains to be brought

low, and crooked things made straight. Joy is kindled, faith is quickened with the hope of encouragement. There the vast multitude of the chorus with one thought and heart exultingly sing: "The glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together." But when his righteousness is revealed who can abide his presence? Like Isaiah, when he saw the glory of God, or Job when the majesty of the Lord became visible, the sense of the holiness of God crushed them. Terror seizes them. They quail as the guilty before the Judge. But the terrible one himself became mediator. "He shall purify the sons of Levi, that they may offer unto the Lord an offering of righteousness." The contralto and chorus in fervent, prophetic prayer and the praise of a devout spirit seek that the good tidings may be published with strength and from the mountain tops. They tell Judah that their God is come. Arise, shine, for he is the light.

At this news the stormy passions of fear are hushed. There is a great calm. "Unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given, and the government shall be on his shoulder." This is the climax of that light which appeared in darkness, when God's glory is seen upon his people, and the Gentiles are enlightened in their brightness.

All this is prophetic. It is a spiritual bird's eye view of the birth of Christ caught by the prophetic seers. But now we descend to the plains about Bethlehem, where pastoral symphonies are sung of shepherds watching their flocks, of angels with the glory of the Lord shining around them; of a herald angel proclaiming the advent of the Saviour Christ the Lord. The night is filled with light and music. The melody is exquisite. It quivers through the soul and elevates it. It soothes and purifies. The heavenly hosts burst forth in joyous exclamation, "Glory to God in the highest." How sublime and tender! How pure the voices of the immortal children of God in the melody of their chant. It is in the heavens like a milky way of music. The chords of the human affections are touched, and in fervent simplicity the believers see their Lord feeding his flock like a shepherd and carrying the lambs in his bosom. They realize that his government is a gentle reign; "His yoke is easy, and his burden is light."

As to the rise and fall of the feelings, the second part of the oratorio is a copy of the first, a lithograph of it in its last development. It begins with joy in the Jordan valley. The Lamb of God has appeared to take away the sins of the world. Then we pass into the gloom and shadows of humility. The heart of the shepherd is broken. But it closes with a wonderful uplifting. In the hallelujah chorus, the hosts of the worshippers are on the summit of the delectable mountains of joy, in their singing robes, pouring forth praises to the victorious King of kings.

This Hallelujah chorus is a Niagara cataract of music. It is the united hallelujahs of earth and heaven. Here, Handel tries to catch the swellings, the interchangings, and the long-protracted harmonies of the Revelation. The world was inaugurated with the songs of the sons of God. We hear the rumbling thunder surges of that music muffled in the darkness of the crucifixion. But in the ascription of adoration to the Lamb, the rhythmic billows of melody awaken up in the Apocalypse, break open the fountain of the deep and deluge the earth with tones which melt into infinite grandeur. The sense of it comes over the soul and it quails.

This grandest of all musical harmonies is to celebrate the spread of the Redeemer's kingdom. Handel's memory grasped the facts of Christianity, extracted their joy, drew through his own soul their marvelous sweetness, and strove to express it in this unparalleled hallelujah. It has in view the prosperity of the world when faith in Christ shall have spread from sea to sea and to the uttermost parts of the earth. Hallelujah, for the kingdoms of this world have become the kingdoms of our Lord. The third part opens with the sweetest words that ever came from the lips of man. "I know that my Redeemer liveth." The reign of Christ and his saints has come to its full fruition. We feel, in the very words, all the rich fruit of the spirit—joy, peace and love. In them is a joyous, glorious confidence, a sweet repose of soul in the assurance of Christ's victory. The testimony of the heart comes out with a thrill of exalted inspiration. The voice is as firm as a rock. How these words speak to the desponding spirit! The closing choruses are the reverberations after the storm. The Hallelujah chorus is the glory of the King in this present world. But the final choruses are the echoes of his glory upon the hill of eternal ages. In their words and music there is a sense of exhaustion. The theme has been too great for the genius of man to comprehend. We see the pallid faces of the singers. They are overwhelmed with the greatness of the Lamb. We feel profound emotions trembling in their voices.

The Hallelujah chorus is the falls of Niagara, but the final choruses are the whirlpool below. Their elaborate music show a vast confluence of thought struggling in a mighty rhythm. The desires of the feelings are to rush through the deep channel into the eternal ocean. But there is a hesitation, a fearful vortex in the heart; the thoughts rush back to the whirlpool, as if something is forgotten. The variety of the theme has overmastered the mind of man. It needs the spirit of just men made perfect to put these great divine thoughts in music. But, oh, what music that will be when these cravings of our immortal attributes have their fullness in the infinite, the all-gracious and eternal! When we shall sing the song of the redeemed with adoring angels in the universal chorus! What a victory when the groans of earth shall be lost in adoration; when these stammering tongues shall pour forth celestial music; when these earth-bound faculties shall be lost in the science of infinite love; these hot and bitter tears become pearls and gems in the jewels of God; when doubt shall be sight and the impure incorruptible!

Then shall we unite with every creature which is in heaven and on earth and under the earth and such as are in them; and offer blessing and honor and glory and power unto him that sitteth upon the throne and unto the Lamb forever and ever. Oh, let us adore him. Oh, let us sing his mighty love.

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TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

JAMES ALLISON,
JAMES H. SNOWDEN, } EDITORS.

PITTSBURGH, PA., JANUARY 4, 1900.

Has the Week of Prayer Outlived Its Usefulness?

Some people think that it has. It is said that it comes at an inconvenient season when business affairs interfere with it; that its efficiency as a means of revival has waned and is about worn out; and that it would be better to abolish it than to let it drag along as a wearisome formality. If it is true that it has passed its period of usefulness it should be abandoned, for it is not a divine appointment, but a human arrangement that is to be judged by its fruits, and when it ceases to promote the welfare of the churches its observance should cease. But the evidence that it has outlived its usefulness is far from conclusive, and the observance of this means of grace that has such hallowed associations and has been so fruitful and precious is not likely soon to pass away.

One error in connection with this week in some churches has been to regard it too exclusively as a means of revival and conversion. It is made the set time for this purpose and the work and fruitfulness of the whole year are supposed to depend upon it. It is anxiously looked forward to and prepared for; the meetings during this week and following it are conducted with conversions in view; and if no special interest develops, then the season for revival is supposed to be over for another year, and the discouraged pastor and church relapse into comparative inactivity until the week of prayer returns. When a church finds itself making such use of this week, it should break away from it as a season of revival and hold special meetings at other times. Spiritual harvests will grow and may be gathered the year through and should not be restricted to any particular week or season. The first week of January has no special virtue in it or promise resting upon it, and, as the week of prayer, should be so regarded and observed that it will not draw activity and interest away from other seasons.

The week of prayer was not originally appointed for revival and conversion at home, but for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon missions abroad. It originated on the foreign field and is the child of foreign missions. Its purpose is to unite the whole Christian world in prayer before God for his blessing upon his universal kingdom. This object should be kept in the forefront in the services of this week. The topics appointed for the week are universal in their outlook. The church, nations, missions—these are mountain tops from which we view and pray for the world. These objects of prayer have breadth and bulk to lift us above personal interests and narrow views into the universality and greatness of the kingdom of God. We may easily think too much of ourselves even in our prayers and special services. If we look away from self to the great things of God, we shall not suffer in our personal interests, but shall be all the more richly blessed.

For this universal outlook upon the kingdom does not exclude but includes personal blessing. The week of prayer, because it was born of foreign missions and still has this

interest at heart, is none the less a means of enriching the Church at home. It unites the whole Church in a season of prayer and praise, and this in itself should be a fruitful means of grace. It baptizes the new year with prayer, and this appropriateness of time is one of its attractive features. It is a season of inward searching and meditation, and this is the fruitful soil out of which spiritual harvests spring. It deepens spiritual life in the Church, and this is a revival though no converts should be gathered in. For these purposes the week of prayer has been and still is highly useful under the blessing of God; and, though too much dependence should not be placed upon it for the work of conversion, yet it often has been and may be the beginning of revivals that have brought and will bring many into the kingdom.

The Call of Dr. Purves to New York.

The unanimous call of the Rev. Dr. Geo. T. Purves to the Fifth avenue Presbyterian church of New York is a happy solution of a perplexing problem. The long and honorable history of this church, its large and influential membership, its great wealth and high intelligence and culture, and its succession of distinguished pastors, have given it a commanding position in the Presbyterian Church and in the country. It is probably the most powerful church in America. Yet in recent years it has been passing through stormy weather and has not wholly escaped the rocks. The Warszawiak case became a cause of division and discord before the death of Dr. Hall and has plagued it ever since. The trouble in connection with the offer and withdrawal of Dr. Hall's resignation as pastor shook it to its foundations and resulted in the loss of some of its most influential officers and families. The long vacancy of more than a year in its pastorate has been discouraging and disintegrating in its effects. It is still our foremost church, but it could not long stand the strain it has been enduring, and it needs a strong head and hand to compact it into harmony and efficiency.

Such a master it has found in Dr. Purves. Still in the prime of life, enriched with the fruits of scholarship and experience, well equipped in mind and voice and manner, and in depth and power of thought and clearness and force of expression, he goes to that great pulpit in the ripeness and richness of his gifts there, as we trust, to do his most splendid work as a preacher of the gospel. His election and acceptance will bring great relief and satisfaction to the whole Presbyterian Church and to other churches. It ends the fruitless search for a pastor abroad. The disposition shown by some leading congregations to call only a pastor from across the sea has not been creditable to us and is being viewed, we are glad to note, with increasing dissatisfaction. A Church that cannot raise up ministers out of its own ranks for its most important congregations is growing sterile and is on the decline. An American pastor in the most conspicuous American pulpit is a gratifying sight and will elicit universal approval. Dr. Purves is also a representative Presbyterian and embodies our best traditions and spirit. He is staunchly orthodox and stands squarely and solidly on the standards of our Church. Yet, like his distinguished predecessor, he is not narrow and illiberal, but catholic and tolerant towards all that is true and good. He studies the Bible as a professional scholar who knows what the critics are saying, and he preaches it as a practical pastor who knows what the people need. His preaching never strays off into speculation or sensation or literature, and he never ploughs through the Bible and sows it with doubt, but he declares the eternal verities of our faith with great plainness and pungency. It has always been a metropolitan and even a national blessing that in that conspicuous pulpit the gospel was preached so

simply rather than with splendid rhetoric and oratory. It is cause for thanksgiving that this noble tradition will be continued and from the Fifth Avenue pulpit the gospel will be preached in its simplicity and saving power.

Dr. Purves is a small man physically compared with the mountainous mass of Dr. Hall, but he is a large man mentally and spiritually. Under his pastorate we may expect this historic church to resume its honored position as a center of influence. Pittsburgh feels somewhat honored in the honor that has come to Dr. Purves, as it discovered him and placed him in the pulpit of its First church where he first rose into prominence; and many friends and all Presbyterians will pray that the Spirit of God may sustain and bless him in his new field of so great responsibility and opportunity.

Unemployed Ministers and Vacant Churches.

The Presbytery of Steubenville proposed to the last General Assembly an amendment to the Form of Government, providing for the settlement of unemployed ministers over vacant churches, and the Presbyteries of Detroit, Troy and Wooster overtured the General Assembly to recommend a plan for securing service for unemployed ministers and for securing pastors for vacant churches. The whole subject was referred to a special committee, consisting of the moderator, Rev. R. Sample, D.D.; the stated clerk, Rev. W. H. Roberts, D.D., and Hon. R. N. Wilson, to report to the next General Assembly.

Previous to the meeting of the Assembly, indeed, for years, there had been a good deal of talk and some writing about the alleged surplus of ministers in the Presbyterian Church, and many suggestions and arguments had been made as to the best methods of providing a remedy for this abnormal state of things, and since the meeting of the Assembly this subject has been agitated in synods and presbyteries through both the religious and secular press, and in the intercourse of ministers, elders and private members of the Church very fully and possibly sometimes not very wisely. But the one thing in which all have seemed to agree is that we have too many ministers, and the effort has been to devise means for preventing an increase.

But a lengthy and carefully prepared article, substantiated by facts, by the Rev. W. H. Roberts, D.D., stated clerk of the General Assembly, published in another place in this number of the Presbyterian Banner, shows most conclusively the entire fallacy of the statements and arguments presented in support of the idea that the Presbyterian Church has more ministers than are needed. The fact is, as Dr. Roberts unanswerably shows, that we have not an adequate supply of ministers able to perform the duties of the pastorate, for the work before us and upon which we have actually entered, to say nothing of the vast fields needing our services in this country and heathen lands, and which God requires us to do our part in taking the gospel, but an actual dearth. There is no lack of churches or fields of labor, but there is a lack of ministers, and there is also a lack of money to support them. If every minister able to engage in pastoral labor were given a pastoral charge to-day, hundreds of existing churches would still be vacant, and without any provision for new organizations.

The article of Dr. Roberts will no doubt supply the material upon which the report of the committee on vacant churches and unemployed ministers, to be presented to the next General Assembly, will be based. Let it be read and studied carefully. It is wholesome reading, though it will upset the views entertained by many respecting the alleged over-supply of ministers, and may close the mouths of some who have been talking in a somewhat sneering way, of the overcrowded state of what they have the bad taste to call "the ministerial market."

A Question of International Law.

The capture of the German steamer *Bundesrath* by an English man of war, in Delagoa Bay, raises again a question of international law which was pretty generally supposed to have been finally settled.

About the middle of the eighteenth century the European nations arrived at a convention, based upon considerations of mercantile convenience, to the effect that neutral vessels should not be subjected to search for contraband of war unless they were proceeding to a blockaded port of one of the nations at war. England declined to be bound by this agreement, and her supremacy on the seas made the rule that "free bottoms make free goods" a practical dead letter. So matters continued until in 1812 the young American republic brought matters to an issue by declining to permit her vessels to be searched by English men of war for the recovery of escaped English seamen.

The war was short but decisive and at the end of it, England practically abandoned the "right of search." She did not formally say so in the treaty of peace, but this was the understanding and she never again asserted it.

On November 8, 1861, the U. S. man of war *San Jacinto* stopped the English mail steamer *Trent*, in the old Bahama channel, and took from her Mason and Slidell, envoys from the Southern Confederacy to the Court of St. James. The *Trent* was on her usual voyage from Havana to St. Thomas, the envoys having embarked at the former place.

On being apprised of the facts the English government gave the United States seven days within which to return the captured men to an English vessel, and in the meantime began preparations for sending troops into Canada. Our government surrendered the envoys within the time named, Mr. Seward stating that the position England had taken was one that the United States had always insisted upon, and that the adjustment of the case might be regarded as forever settling the old controversy which had occasioned so much bitterness.

So far as the facts are before us it would seem that the case of the *Bundesrath* is identical with that of the *Trent*. The men in Khaki taken from the former are no more contraband of war than were Mason and Slidell. The German vessel was proceeding from one neutral port to another. The cases would appear to be "on all fours." It will be interesting to observe what stand the English publicists will take on the question.

1900. We are writing it for the first time now, and it is with a peculiar feeling that we are ushered into this unknown region. 'We are the first that ever burst into this silent sea.' 1900. The figures stare at us with a sphinx-like look as though they could tell us many secrets if they only would. In particular they appear to be affirming that they are what they seem and mean what they say. They designate this year, and not some other year; they belong to the nineteenth century and not to the twentieth. This question has been a fine trap to catch the unwary. Miss Hazard, the new president of Wellesley College, and H. Clay Trumbull, the editor of the *Sunday School Times*, have fallen into it. The authorities of the Evangelical Alliance fell into it in the first notice of the Week of Prayer that they sent out, but in a second notice they extricated themselves from the error. The Pope was wrongly accused and has saved his infallibility at this point by affirming that "at midnight of the last day of December of the coming year the present century will come to an end." We may rest assured that for another year we are living in the nineteenth century and not in the twentieth. 1900! The figures have a strange and startling look; they mark the greatest change in the calendar we have ever seen, or ever will see. The addition of a single unit has changed three figures. The change is no light matter in some respects, for it is estimated that it will cost the railroads a quarter of a million dollars to issue new tickets bearing the new century number. The old century has been full of change and revolution throughout, and, true to its record, one of the last things it does is to upset the calendar and create a Babel of confusion as to where we are. Is this change also prophetic of the coming century? Great and splendid as have been the changes of the closing century, greater and grander will be the achievements of the century that is soon to be born. "Thro' the shadow of the globe we sweep into the younger day."

With Pen and Camera.

Two Cyclists Abroad.

BY F. C. PILLSBURY.

The Central Charm of Europe.

Our last day's ride in Holland brought us to the city of Arnhem, on the banks of the Rhine. A few hours here afforded us another illustration of the hospitality so often extended to bicycle tourists. It was here that we met Mr. Faukema, president of the Bicycle Association of Holland, a gentleman of leisure, whose house is a palace, and bears testimony to the vein of sentimentality which prevails in south Holland. The residence is known as Villa



EHRENBREITSTEIN.

Rosa. We had a very delightful interview with this man in his charming home, and strolled with him through the picturesque grounds adjoining. We were regaled with the beauty of a great variety of roses, and while justly complimenting the owner upon the rich display of roses, he interrupted us with the remark: "This house is called Rosa." The man had himself traversed most of the highways of Europe on a wheel, and gave us much valuable information concerning the best Swiss roads. He did this with the painstaking care of a personal friend. As we said "good-bye" we did so with the feeling rooted still deeper in our hearts, wheelmen are "brothers."

From Arnhem southward the country is uninteresting for more than a hundred miles, so we decided to give the wheels a rest, and make our trip up the Rhine by boat. We reached Dusseldorf in the early morning, and it was here that we first witnessed a display of the oppressive military power of Germany—serried columns of men and clattering cavalades performing their evolutions, and offering a sort of mock defiance to the rest of the world.

As we ascend the river the first point of special interest is Cologne, the Colonia Agrippina of the Romans more than 1,800 years ago. The city has a reputation to the ends of the earth for its perfumery, the well-known eau de Cologne, which is manufactured in large quantities, and is sold here at a surprisingly low price. The one striking feature of the city is its gigantic cathedral, towering in calm grandeur far above the largest buildings by which it is surrounded. Its twin towers are more than 500 feet high, and its great bell, weighing twenty-five tons, was made from cannon captured by the Germans during the Franco-Prussian war.

Our steamer tied up at the dock for a couple of hours, affording us time to visit the cathedral, and get a hasty view of the city.

As the boat swung from her moorings and rounded the point we became fully convinced that the Rhine is the central charm of Europe. It is the pride of the German heart, and yet it does not belong to Germany alone. It has its source among the Alps, and is, therefore, the gift of the country of crystal springs to the country of beer; it then sweeps on through the low lands to the North Sea, and becomes the commercial front door of Europe. It belongs almost as much to the Hollander as to the German. The lower Rhine is a turbid stream like the Mississippi, but the upper Rhine is an impetuous, sea-green torrent, whose arrowy flight imparts a charm which easily holds you captive.

The scenery of Rhine really begins just above Cologne. From this point onward a charming panorama bursts perpetually into view. Gray old towers, like sentinels against the sky, stand guard, as they have done for ages, over the legends and follies of their time. Indeed, these strongholds are more eloquent in ruins

than they could have been in their prime. A strange, sad history is theirs, romantic, but cruel when these picturesque hillsides dripped with blood, as they now drip with wine.

The only stronghold of them all which still repeats its daily challenge is Ehrenbreitstein, the "Gibraltar of the Rhine," 387 feet in air—imposing in its grandeur, the strongest fortification in Europe, which means in all the world.

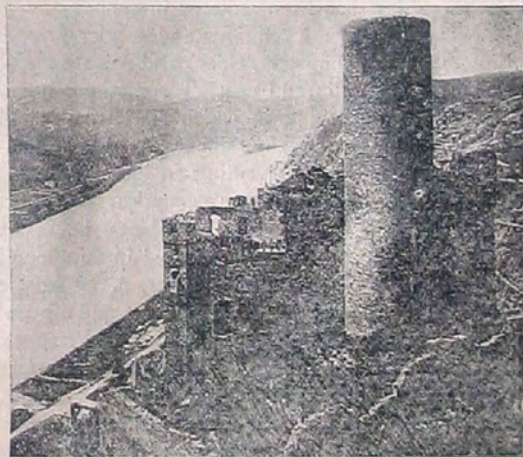
At the city of Worms a large company of people came on board. Each had a hymn-book, and they soon began to sing lustily in German. The first tune was "Rock of Ages." Then followed one or two pieces from our "Gospel Hymns"; then came that grand hymn of Fabers:

"Faith of our fathers, living still,
In spite of dungeon, fire and sword;
O how our hearts beat high with joy
Whene'er we hear that glorious Word;
Faith of our fathers! holy faith!
We will be true to thee till death!"

We were deeply stirred as we recalled the facts of Luther's heroic stand at this very place, before the most august assembly in the world, when, surrounded by heraldic emblems and martial force, while monarch and potentates hung breathless on his utterance, in reply to the challenge of the chancellor of Treves, he spoke those brief, decisive words, which have rung through the centuries. "I cannot and I will not retract. . . Here I stand, I can do no other; may God help me! Amen!"

Moved as we were by the whole scene, I stepped over to the leader, whom I took to be a clergyman, and said: "Do you speak English?" "A leetle; what can I do for you?" he replied. "Will you ask your people to sing, 'Ein Feste Burg ist unser Gott?'" I ventured. "Oh! Luther's hymn. Yes," he responded. They struck up and sang the entire hymn. Such a volume and such unction! We were still in full view of the scene of Luther's triumph, and to listen to his great "Battle-hymn of the Reformation" under such circumstances was the privilege of a lifetime.

After visiting Mannheim, the University of Heidelberg, and that mecca of tourists, Carlsruhe, we took a zigzag course through the Black Forest country. Here, far away from the usual tourist route, we saw the peasant life as it is seldom seen by an American. But everywhere is displayed the oppressive hand of militarism—bugle calls and rifle practice on every side. Riding 250 miles through an agricultural country, I do not remember to have seen half a



THURNBURG CASTLE—A TYPICAL VIEW ON THE RHINE.

dozen young men upon the farms. The men were old—far past their prime, while women and girls in nondescript attire, and tanned brown as leather, were doing the heaviest manual labor, mowing, reaping, and even threshing grain, bond slaves to the "youthful despot," who talks so much about the welfare of his subjects! It is very easy to see why ultra socialism has taken such a deep root in Germany, and what is true of Germany is practically true of the continent. The social structure of Europe is worm-eaten at the core, and serious trouble must ensue unless relief is afforded. One of two things must transpire pretty soon—a reduction of the army on a peace footing, or war as an excuse for the colossal burden.

Prayer is the rustling of the wings of the angels that are on their way bringing us the boons of heaven. Have you heard prayer in your heart? You shall see the angel in your house. When the chariots that bring us blessings do rumble, their wheels do sound with prayer. We hear the prayer in our own spirits, and that prayer becomes the token of the coming blessings. Even as the cloud foreshadoweth rain, so prayer foreshadoweth the blessing; even as the green blade is the beginning of the harvest, so is prayer the prophecy of the blessing that is about to come.—Spurgeon.

Foreign Missions.

BY SECRETARY A. W. HALSEY.

Notes From Tsingtau, Kiaotschou, China.

BY REV. PAUL D. BERGEN.

The authorities are now using every means toward increasing the healthfulness of the place. Five villages are being pulled down and the rubbish entirely removed. This has involved, I am sorry to say, the destruction of our little chapel, which interfered with the course of one of the new streets. Hence we are at present worshipping with our Lutheran brethren in their fine new church at Tapautau. The congregation consists entirely of our members, as naturally the German missionaries have as yet no constituency. I am glad to say that we are on the best of terms.

Of the Berlin Mission there are now here Mr. Kuntsze and family, Mr. Voskamp and family, and Mr. Lutzewitz, unmarried.

I have proposed to the Christians that we erect a chapel in Yangchiatswin, the situation of which you will notice in the sketch. Most of our members will reside there. The government allows each person a small plot of ground on which to build, charging therefor 20 Mexican cents a month. I have taken on myself the responsibility of securing a suitable plot for the future chapel, for which I pay a monthly rent of \$1.20. We hope to be able to erect the chapel without asking for an appropriation, but it is yet a little uncertain. All depends as to how the Christians prosper. I am sure they will do what they can, and the idea is to build according to our ability.

Before I left Chefoo, the station voted that I be allowed the time necessary for the building of a dwelling here at our own expense. It had become an absolute necessity. Even if we had remained in Chefoo we could not have gone on boarding with Mrs. Nevius indefinitely, and no other house there was available. To rent a house in Tsingtau was impossible, because of the extravagant prices asked, and because the only places offered are Roman Catholic. We could not in future occupy our present quarters, owing to their insufficiency and unhealthfulness, but principally because the authorities expect to demolish them with the rest of the village. I expect to build a plain, substantial house, and hope that we may be able to move in some time next winter.

This port promises a rapid development. During the summer building has been carried on with extraordinary energy. The railroad is now being graded, the work having been contracted for as far as Wehsien. Extensive improvements on the harbor have been begun which I understand are to cost more than two million dollars, and which will require several years for completion.

There is, of course, at this early stage not much business. Still the commissioner told me that the customs returns for the first quarter would reach totals 10,000, or about \$13,000 Mexican. This will do very well for a beginning.

Our Christians are, of course, strongly impregnated with the spirit of enterprise and speculation that is abroad, so that it is most important that we emphasize as strongly as possible the spiritual side of life, helping them in private and public as far as we are able, to maintain a high standard of Christian conduct. The Christian population is increasing but still remains of a shifting character. The people will gradually become more settled, those fitted for life here remaining, and those who have been disappointed returning to their homes.

Then another difficulty about the Tsingtau field is, that building is so very expensive. At first we expected to erect a house without asking the Board for an appropriation, but we find now that we could not easily do so. Two German missionaries are building a double house at a cost of \$37,000 Mexican! I think it is unnecessarily extravagant and bad policy. But the fact remains that an ordinary house could not be built with an ordinary appropriation. Hitherto we have been occupying a small farmer's house, consisting of a few very small thatched rooms in the middle of a village abutting on the settlement. This village is to be razed in September by the authorities, but they have kindly promised to reserve for us any of the houses that we would like, and charge a small rent for them. The trouble is that it will cost several hundred dollars to put the houses in repair, and that our occupation of them can only be temporary—say not more than three years, as the German government expects to occupy that region with large buildings.

I forgot to mention that in the district of Kaomi, which is in my field, there was some opposition manifested lately to the surveying for the railway. The people collected and armed, driving away the engineers and doing some damage. A column of troops was sent out from Tsingtau, and a skirmish took place near the city of Kaomi, resulting in the death of 18 Chinamen and the wounding of a number of others. The Christians had nothing to do with it, beyond exhorting the people not to engage in a hopeless struggle, but rather to keep the peace. The Germans took care of the wounded Chinese, giving them food and medical attention.

They captured the ringleader, but instead of beheading him, Chinese fashion, they gave him a little flogging, a great deal of exhortation, and let him go. He is a notorious character, but I think he has had his lesson. The troops have been withdrawn with the exception of twelve as a small guard, and all is quiet in the region. I hope there will be no persecution. We are glad the Board closed the year out of debt, even though we are struggling with our "cuts."

Mixing Up Things in Chicago.

Chicago is a great city—great in extent, great in population, great in business enterprises, great in educational facilities, great in theological seminaries, great in the number and variety of its churches, and great in the mixing up of orthodoxy and extreme liberalism, so that it is sometimes difficult to tell from the persons participating, and the sentiments uttered, which is which. An article lately published in *The Advance*, the able organ of Congregationalism in that city, written by "Grapho," one of the brightest, keenest, and best informed attaches of the religious press in the United States, gives an illustration of this feature, which we condense for the benefit of the readers of the *Presbyterian Banner*.

At a recent meeting of representatives of different denominations, composed mostly of Unitarians, or of those tending in that direction, or who had altogether repudiated Christianity, with a slight sprinkling of some still in connection with the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, and possibly of some others, Rabbi Hirsch, whom the Jews of New York tried to get to that city, but failed, presided. Back of him sat such liberals as ex-Methodist preacher Dr. H. W. Thomas and Jenkin Lloyd Jones. The meeting was opened without prayer, and none of the speakers, except Dr. Hirsch, a Jew, mentioned the name of Jesus Christ.

The Baptists were represented by Dr. L. Crandall, who seemed to insist that religion consisted in belief in God and the immortality of the human soul. The Rev. Dr. John Faville, Congregationalist, of Peoria, Ill., was announced to speak for the Congregationalists, but only spoke for himself, and not for the denomination to which he belongs, saying that he had only belonged to it fourteen years, and that he was "a backslidden Methodist." Then Dr. W. R. Notman, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian church, of Chicago, was introduced. Of him and what he said "Grapho" remarks, "Almost any teacher would be proud of such a scholar, and if a hard problem was to be worked, would be pretty sure to call on him to do it. But it would have made the mass of Presbyterians kick to see him, ignore some of the fundamentals as 'little differences.' It struck me that he is a mighty funny kind of a Presbyterian." He was born and educated in Scotland, and has served as a pastor in that country, Canada and Bermuda, before coming to Chicago. The Rev. W. W. Fenn, pastor of the First Unitarian church, of Chicago, read a paper in behalf of his denomination, and seemed more at home. "Grapho" understood him to say that "Unitarians can believe anything they want to believe." Jenkin Lloyd Jones spoke for himself. Rabbi Hirsch in introducing said, "If Jenkin Lloyd Jones found that others were believing with him, he would pull out and move on." Rabbi Hirsch spoke for the Jews.

He described Judaism as a tendency rather than a system of doctrines, a development reaching upward toward the perfection of humanity. "The Jews do not hold, and never did hold," said the Doctor, "the doctrine of the fall of man." Of the prophets "Jesus of Nazareth" was one, and a great prophet. The Jewish people did not put him to death. It was the priests, the rulers and Roman people. Was not that a mix-up? And yet it was rather a mix-up in denominational names, for in opinion there was substantial agreement.

But the next evening "Grapho" attended a meeting of an entirely different kind. The contrast was immense. It meant business, movement, action, life. There were facts and figures which told of something done, of a score and a half of churches where the gospel is preached all the year around, in the hot and withering weather, when the majority of Liberal churches are closed; of pastors who had made more than 1,500 calls, and gathered more than 7,000 children into Sunday schools; and of the work of seventeen years in which nearly three score churches have been organized. It was a splendid record.

A very remarkable mix-up took place in the People's church, of which the Rev. Dr. Thomas, who abandoned the Methodist Church a little after Dr. Leveig left the Presbyterian Church, is pastor, last Sabbath evening week, in the ordination of the wife of the pastor, Mrs. Vandella Thomas, to the work of the ministry. Dr. Thomas has gone farther and farther astray. On the Sabbath on which his wife was ordained he even intimated that there was no important difference in theology between Jews and Christians. Of course the presumption is that Mrs. Thomas is in entire sympathy with her husband's views. The ordination sermon was preached apparently for the express purpose of assailing as a pernicious error the doctrine of the divinity of Christ.

The Rev. A. C. Hirst, D.D., a Methodist minister "in good and regular standing" presided, and the Rev. Granville Ross Pike, pastor of the Millard avenue Presbyterian church, sanctioned the services by asking the blessing of God upon them. Mr. Pike is a native of Athens co., Ohio, and a graduate of Hamilton College, N. Y., and Auburn Theological Seminary. Sigma.

The Sunday School.

BY JAMES H. SNOWDEN.

Lesson for January 14.

The Child Jesus Visits Jerusalem.

Lesson, Luke 2:41-52. Golden Text, Luke 2:52.

Two or three brief descriptive verses and one anecdote tell us all we know of the boyhood of Jesus. We would like to know more: for we are interested in the childhood of great men. We are curious to see whether the stamp of greatness was on them from the beginning, or whether at first they were undistinguishable from other children. Sometimes genius buds in childhood, as in Mozart and Macaulay, but in other cases it sleeps and is unsuspected for many years. It lies like an explosive in the brain until some match of circumstance touches it off, or like a seed which must wait for its summer. Precocity is not always a favorable sign, and is often followed by arrested development. We wonder what may have been the boyhood of Jesus and long for a peep behind the veil. As usual the apocryphal gospels are most voluble where the inspired gospels are most reticent. They fill the childhood of Jesus with marvels and miracles that are irrational and silly. The broad difference between the books that were put in and the books that were kept out of the Bible is one of the wonders and proofs of inspiration. The gospels hide the youth of Jesus from our view, giving us only these few verses as a hint of what lies behind the scene. Jesus grew in secret and did not come forth before the world until he was ready for his work.

But while the gospels maintain an impressive silence, yet we know more than they tell us and have considerable general knowledge of the childhood of Jesus. We know that he was a true human child and grew up through the stages and experiences of human life. He nestled and cooed and smiled in his mother's arms. His "baby hand was pressed against the circle of the breast." He was lulled to sleep with a cradle song. He took his first tottering steps and invented his first childish words. He played in his father's carpenter shop and went to the village school. There were brothers in the home, and he grew up with them. He associated with the boys of Nazareth and was full of play. We draw the line at any wrong act or thought. He was human, yet he was sinless. But he was not a grown-up boy, such as we used to find in the Sunday school books, old beyond his years, morbidly self-conscious and pious, but a genuine boy, artless, inquiring, spirited, with his whole nature in free and healthy play. The whole charm of his boyhood lies in the fact that he was a boy and not something else.

1. The single recorded incident in the boyhood of Jesus is "a solitary floweret out of the wonderful enclosed garden of thirty years." It occurred when he was twelve years of age. This was a critical age and turning-point in the life of a Jewish boy. At this age he was obliged to learn a trade for his own support; he began to wear the phylacteries; and he became "a son of the law" and was in some degree released from parental authority. At this age the Jewish boy began to act upon his own responsibility and to take care of himself, and this fact throws light upon this incident. Every year the parents of Jesus went to the feast of the Passover, the great religious festival and holiday of the Jews. Jesus had now reached the age when he was under obligation to go with them. Probably for the first time he stepped out of the seclusion of Nazareth into the publicity of the metropolis. It must have been with emotions of deep wonder and reverence and joy that he entered the holy city and witnessed its scenes and shared in the services of the temple. He had a boy's interest and delight in the sights of the city, but the center of interest for him was his Father's house. While at the feast the boy became separated from his parents, and they started home without him, supposing that he was in the caravan with friends—a not unlikely or unusual occurrence. As he did not appear at the end of the first day's journey, however, they became solicitous and then alarmed and started back to Jerusalem to find him. On the third day they found him in the temple in the midst of the Rabbis, hearing them and asking them questions, and displaying such wisdom that all were amazed. It is a critical hour with a youth when he enters a great city and is left there to himself. Its attractions open before his feet many an alluring path to ruin. Jesus was susceptible to these temptations, but his religious instinct drew him to his Father's house. He did not leave his religion in the village home when he went to the city. The youth that is true to God in the city is safe. This scene in the boyhood of Jesus has sometimes been despoiled of its truth and beauty by making it out that he was instructing these Rabbis and showing off his superior wisdom. On the contrary, he was hearing them and asking them questions;

he was not instructor, but scholar. Jesus never played the part of a smart boy, but was modest and teachable and kept his place in the presence of superiors; and it was his beautiful spirit of wisdom and candor that excited the admiration of those that heard him. A teachable spirit is a beautiful thing in a child, and it is just as beautiful in mid-life and in old age. It is one of the primary elements of Christian character and of all greatness.

2. The parents were astonished—struck with admiration, as the strong Greek word means—at the scene. Parents are proverbially pleased with and proud of signs of promise in their children, and Mary and Joseph experienced this delight in a rare degree as the religious genius of Jesus began to flash out. Yet there was also an ominous element in the situation which drew from the anxious mother the chiding question, "Son, why hast thou thus dealt with us?" She realized that the lines of parental influence were slipping from her hands, and that henceforth she could control her boy less and less and he would act for himself more and more. That was a painful moment for Mary, and it is a painful moment for every father and mother when they see their children beginning to separate themselves and assert their own individuality and responsibility. But this is necessary and best for children. Ripened seeds must drop off the tree, or there could be no more trees. Mary's question elicited from Jesus his first recorded utterance: "How is it that ye sought me? wist ye not that I must be in my Father's house?" This reply is the kernel of this anecdote, the vital germ that kept it alive and caused it to blossom out in the gospel. It expresses surprise in the mind of Jesus that his parents did not know that the attractions of the temple had kept him and that there was his proper place and chief business. We are here brought to the edge of the question, How early did Jesus become conscious of his divinity and his mission as the Messiah? Into this mystery we cannot penetrate, but at twelve years of age he had firmly grasped the deepest purpose of life. Already his life was perfectly set to the music of his Father's will. Life with him was not idleness, or wealth, or pleasure, but service in his Father's house. Many people waste a good portion of life in finding out what they are here for, and some die without ever knowing why they were born. Young people should discover as early as they can what their mission in life is, and they should know in their childhood that this mission is not mere pleasure-seeking, or money-making, but is the Father's business. The parents of Jesus understood not his first recorded utterance—a sad commentary and mournful prophecy. How often has he been misunderstood and misrepresented so that his light has been turned into darkness? He was in the world and the world was made by him, and the world knew him not. He came unto his own, and his own received him not. And still the world misunderstands him, and very imperfectly do the clearest Christian minds penetrate into the depth and power of his meaning. His simple words are larger than our largest thoughts of life and love.

3. "And he went down with them, and came to Nazareth, and was subject unto them"; a wonderful record is this of the Son of God. Subject unto them: received instruction and guidance from them and yielded obedience to them. This relation of course had in it no element of severity and bondage. There were no unreasonable, harsh restraints on the one side, and no wilfulness and waywardness on the other. Obedience was the disposition and habit and joy of Jesus. He kept the fifth commandment and so increased in favor with God and men. This was the beginning of that path of obedience that led him all the way through the temptation past the cross up to the throne. Had he begun by disobeying his earthly father, he would have ended by disobeying his heavenly Father. Obedience is a foundation stone on which all life is built, and it is laid in the home in obeying parents. True obedience is not bondage, but noble liberty. The steel track does not infringe upon the liberty of the locomotive, but gives it all the liberty it has. Right commandments are the steel track along which we can drive ourselves at utmost speed with perfect safety, and thus enjoy our fullest liberty. Subjection to wise parents trains children into wisdom and self-control and strong character, and these are safety and liberty and life. But children that leave home self-willed and disobedient will be driven about by the winds of impulse and passion and caught in the currents of sin and go to pieces on the rocks. Children, obey your parents in the Lord, for this is right.

4. "And Jesus advanced in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and men." Growth is the law of all greatness. The mountains are pushed up an inch at a time, and the tree adds cell to cell. Human life begins in unconscious infancy, and must slowly increase in body and mind up to manhood. Jesus obeyed this law in his human nature. He did not come as a full-grown man, or as a preternatural child, but as a true human infant, and then he grew. He was subject to all the laws of physical and mental growth. In the home and carpenter shop, in the school and synagogue, he grew day by day, lesson by lesson, and increased in wisdom and stature. He was not crowded forward and overtaxed in his work and growth, but grew slowly and solidly. He took things as they came, in their proper order, and was not in a hurry. Thirty years he grew in seclusion before he came forth strong to do his work. He got ready before he came. Children are often hurried forward too fast and pushed into publicity too soon. Parents are ambitious to have their children show signs of brightness and to surpass other children, and they urge them onward, and often they irreparably injure them and sometimes kill them. It is pitiful to see children, through hot-house education, or through dress and fashion, despoiled of their youth and beauty and made old beyond their years. Let them grow and take things as they come: they will be men and women soon enough. Do not thrust them into the excitement and glare of the world, but keep them in seclusion and let them quietly increase in wisdom and stature and in favor with God and men.

The Prayer Meeting.

BY JOHN A. MARQUIS.

Topic for January 7.

Nations and Their Rulers.

1 Tim. 2:1-8.

Nations are essential to civilization and progress. Men cannot live in herds, without order and government, and be men. Anarchy would be a return to brute life. The essence of savagery is the absence of law. The farther man advances from the brute and the savage the more he gravitates toward national existence. The tribe is superseded by the state, and the autocratic chief by an orderly system of government. The great achievements of civilization would have been impossible without the protection afforded by nations and their rulers.

1. The Scriptures teach us to regard and revere nations and their rulers as God's servants and the instruments of his providence. "The powers that be are ordained of God," and ordained for the accomplishment of his purposes. "He removeth kings, and setteth up kings," as they continue or fail to be useful to him. History is one continual verification of this scriptural view of the place of nations and their rulers in God's government. They are his ministers, and as long as they do his will he holds them in their places, and when they grow rebellious or negligent, he removes them and bestows their offices and powers on others. It is not necessary that there should be a recognition of this ministry in order to its effective working. The nation that knows not God is still used by him in the operation of his plans. Cyrus was Jehovah's instrument and servant, ignorant, as he probably was, of the very name of Jehovah. Nothing was farther from the thought of Alexander the Great than that God was using him to spread the language in which he had designed the gospel of his Son to be written. But that was just the ministry he performed. Nothing was farther from the minds of the imperious Romans than that they were raised up for the express purpose of establishing a universal empire, to make easy the proclamation of the glad tidings the world over. But this is just what God meant them to do. As his instruments they united and policed the world for the heralds of the gospel. Nations are not accidents, they fit into the places prepared for them, and fill the office designed for them. Many thoughtful men think they can see a distinct mission for the Anglo-Saxon nations of the earth to-day. God is not giving them the dominion they enjoy for nothing. Of that we can be certain. They have something to do with the furtherance of his kingdom and the spread of his gospel. The English language is the mission language of the world to-day. Might it not be that if we fail to preach the gospel to every creature, our kingdom will be taken from us as unworthy servants and given unto others?

2. It is the Christian's duty to pray for his country and its rulers. Our religion lays this on our conscience. Paul prayed for Nero, and charged Timothy to remember the same duty. The Apostle was a believer in Christian citizenship, and by it he meant a great deal more than bawling his country's iniquities and failings. He helped his rulers with all the influence he had to be better men and better officers. And Paul was so situated, politically, that about all the influence he had was through heaven. If he reached the heart and life of the king it was through prayer. He moved the throne of his sovereign through the throne of his God. And this is the best kind of influence any citizen can exert, that which is born of heaven and inspired by prayer. Make supplication for those in authority, that they may be godly men, and that they may use the great power granted them for the promotion of righteousness and truth. It will do any ruler or any officer good to know that he is being prayed for in the discharge of his duties. Again and again have our presidents and governors testified to the strength they received from this assurance when guiding the nation through its perils. It is always better to pray for a ruler than denounce him. Christian counsel is more influential than abuse.

3. In this country the citizen carries a responsibility for his nation and its rulers that Paul and his associates never knew. New Testament Christians had no part in the government of their nation, and little influence in the formation of its character. They were in no way responsible for Caesar's doings. But in America the citizen is the sovereign, and is responsible for the character and acts of his government. This increases the importance and necessity of a high order of citizenship. The nation's safety depends on the Christian character of its people. The promotion of vital Christianity becomes a patriotic duty. We need a revival of the responsibility and dignity of citizenship. The moral tone of our rulers always responds to the moral tone of the people. Elevate the one, and you will elevate the other. Christianize the one, and you will Christianize the other.

These topics printed on cards will be furnished churches at 25 cents a hundred.

Christian Endeavor.

BY NATALIE H. SNYDER.

Topic for January 14.

In the Far Country.

Luke 15:11-24.

The story of the prodigal is an old one; we have heard it told and retold, and yet it is always new. The history of this reckless young man is constantly being repeated and the world is full of those who have wandered into a far country and are seeking to satisfy their soul-hunger with empty husks. There are few who have not at some time strayed away beyond reach of their Father's house, and suffer the trials of those who have wilfully denied themselves the comforts which might be theirs.

No stronger contrast is possible than that of the far country and the father's house, and the picture throws out in sharp relief the misery of the one and the joy of the other. The prodigal went out as many another has gone, with high hopes, prepared to enjoy life. But disaster overtook him, and his worst disaster was the moral character which he developed, for that brought in its train want and wretchedness. His money was soon scattered, his friends fell away and left him starving. Famine is a terrible evil and nations are powerless before it. The hopeless famine which comes to individuals when poverty walks with them is bad, but bodily famine cannot equal spiritual hunger. This parable has a deeper significance than that which lies upon the surface. The one who goes out and squanders his fortune invariably finds himself in want; his friends forsake him, because they are the false friends who are seeking their own ends and who have courted him for what he gives them. This experience is nothing when compared with the folly of squandering the innocence and virtue of life, in turning away from good and choosing evil, and then suffering a famine of soul before which the sufferings of bodily hunger are small.

In the far country there was desolation. When one is separated from the care and kindness of loved ones the feeling of isolation is unbearable, especially when there is the knowledge that one's own act is responsible for the separation. It is said that when hunters or travelers are lost in a forest away from the sight and sound of their fellow-men, insanity often comes upon them after a few days of such utter loneliness. The feeling of being lost in a spiritual sense at times fills the soul with a desolation that knows no comfort. At such times the heart turns with longing eyes to the Father's house, and oftentimes seeks for refuge there.

A life in the far country means bondage. The prodigal fell from his high estate as a man of wealth and became more of a slave than his father's hired servants, with fewer of the comforts of life at his hand than they had. The bondage of sin is hard; it binds with chains more galling than any captive wears, and the far country is full of them. Habits enslave, evil passions forge bonds which it is almost impossible to break. From this state the Father tries to bring his wandering children back to his home of happiness and light.

The doors of welcome are always open for the one who repents, and there peace, plenty and happiness may be had in richest profusion. The abundance of all things which make up the sum of human joy is there. The fellowship of the friend who knows no change, whose friendship outlasts all change. Freedom is there, the large liberty of sonship, which may claim the benefits and privileges of an heir.

The far country does not lie so very far distant after all, and it is near enough for the one who has strayed away to return, and find a welcome. The prodigal's father met him on his homeward way and gave him a royal reception. So the heavenly Father waits to welcome his wandering ones and to receive them, not as strangers, but as his own children. Let any who are wandering away from comfort and security weigh in the balances the value of a life of sin as compared with that to be found in the Father's house, and decide accordingly.

Bible References.—Deut. 28:47, 48; Eccl. 1:2, 8; Isa. 8:19-22; 65:11-14; Jer. 42:13-16; Matt. 6:24; John 8:34; Rom. 6:16; 7:23, 24; 2 Pet. 2:19; Job 19:13, 14; Prov. 19:6, 7; Eccl. 4:9, 10; Lam. 1:1, 2, 12, 18; Ps. 23: 5, 6; 34:10; Matt. 5:6; John 6:35; 10:9; John 8:31, 32, 36; Rom. 6:18-22; 8:2; John 17:20, 21; Eph. 2:19; Phil. 1:3-5; Heb. 12:22, 23; 1 John 1:3, 7.

Topic for Jan. 21.—Send Me. Isa. 6:1-10.

We are always coming to ourselves. We are always finding out, like the prodigal, the miserable bargains we have made. But it is only when we come to our Father that we can get them undone and the real debt discharged.—Prof. Drummond.

Correspondence.

Is There a Surplus of Ministers?

BY THE REV. WM. HENRY ROBERTS, D.D.

The last General Assembly appointed a Committee on Vacancy and Supply, at the request of which the tables given below are published.

Condition of the Churches, May, 1899.

No.	SYNODS.	Pastors.	S. S.	Vacant.	To a l.	Self-Sustaining.
1	Atlantic.....	37	125	14	176	5
2	Baltimore.....	119	18	18	155	116
3	California.....	83	109	43	235	98
4	Catawba.....	57	101	4	162	..
5	China, C. & S.....	13	26	..	39	4
6	China, North'n.....	6	40	1	47	2
7	Colorado.....	42	53	26	121	25
8	Illinois.....	226	180	77	483	274
9	India.....	7	22	2	31	5
10	Indiana.....	113	188	18	319	148
11	Indian Territory.....	11	84	14	109	3
12	Iowa.....	176	183	50	409	207
13	Kansas.....	77	194	54	325	62
14	Kentucky.....	22	39	18	79	17
15	Michigan.....	113	113	34	260	85
16	Minnesota.....	111	132	37	270	71
17	Missouri.....	60	226	30	236	65
18	Montana.....	13	18	5	36	8
19	Nebraska.....	61	96	75	232	46
20	New Jersey.....	264	48	24	336	245
21	New Mexico.....	10	40	..	50	2
22	New York.....	544	266	68	878	609
23	Nor h Dakota.....	29	48	32	109	6
24	Ohio.....	325	224	97	646	373
25	Oregon.....	23	59	13	95	19
26	Pennsylvania.....	808	239	140	1187	729
27	South Dakota.....	37	63	26	126	10
28	Tennessee.....	15	61	29	105	6
29	Texas.....	7	46	2	55	14
30	Utah.....	14	26	2	42	3
31	Washington.....	25	85	22	132	6
32	Wisconsin.....	68	74	36	178	69
Totals.....		3536	3126	1011	7673	3332

same source, the state of the ministry as to the employment at that date. Both tables have been verified and corrected by comparison with the "Statistical Reports" of the presbyteries as printed in the volume of Minutes for 1899. While the tables, to a large extent, speak for themselves, certain matters need elucidation. For instance, the number of churches with pastors is given as 3,536, while the number of pastors is only 3,317. The reason for this is to be found in the fact that there are a considerable number of churches which are grouped in twos and threes under a single pastor. Again, 3,126 churches report that they have stated supplies, while there are only 1,494 ministers who are indicated as holding that church relation. The difference of 1,632 in these totals may be explained by the following, among other considerations: It is likely that nearly all of the 427 evangelists reported, and all the home missionaries, are regarded by the churches as stated supplies. It is also probable that a considerable number of the ministers marked w. c. [without charge] are employed in the temporary supply of churches. But it is to be noted in this connection that the totals of the three columns headed Ev., H. M. and W. C. foot up 1,504, or 128 short of the difference of 1,632 just given. The number of ministers seemingly available for service in the churches, therefore, falls short of the number of churches reporting that they have such supplies.

The fact last stated answers in part the question as to whether the Presbyterian Church has a surplus of ministers. Such a surplus has been frequently alleged to exist, but the situation as revealed by the tables is contrary to this position. The arithmetical calculation is simple and ought to be con-

tracting this sum from the total of ministers, 7,215, we have left 6,315 for possible service in the home field. Further, of these ministers 3,317 are pastors, so that the number of seemingly available ministers who are not in pastorates is 2,998. Now, the number of churches having pastors is reported as 3,536, giving a total of 4,137 churches needing ministers. It therefore appears that if each of the 2,998 ministers who are not pastors were located each in a church, there would still be 1,139 churches unsupplied with a regular ministry. Instead of there being a surplus of ministers, as has been repeatedly alleged, there is a dearth of ministers. There are not men enough to care for 3,126 churches reported as having stated supplies, not to speak of the 1,011 vacant churches.

But it will be said that a considerable proportion of the ministers marked Ev. and W. C. are not in a position to render service to the Church for reasons for which they cannot be held responsible. This is admitted, and it is estimated that 10 per cent. at the least of the ministers thus designated are incapacitated for active service. Making allowance for this percentage, we have 2,876 ministers prepared, if locations can be found for them, to engage regularly in ministerial work. Further, it is fair to estimate that of the 4,137 churches on the roll of the General Assembly that are without regular pastors, fully 10 per cent. could not at present provide out of their own resources for any other than occasional pulpit supply. Making the deduction for this percentage, we have left 3,724 churches for 2,876 ministers. Even in such a Synod as Pennsylvania there are but 301 ministers other than pastors for the 379 churches which are without pastors. The fields are white for the harvest, but the laborers are few. What of them?

The main obstacle in the way of securing a stated ministry for all the congregations, and so solving the problem of vacancy and supply, are two in number.

The first is the reported financial condition of the congregations. Only 3,332 churches are reported by the presbyteries as self-sustaining, i. e., as able out of their own resources to meet all the expenses of maintenance. We therefore have 4,341 churches which are reported as being unable without outside help to pay ministers a living salary. These non-self-supporting churches are found in all parts of the country. In the Synod of Pennsylvania, for instance, there are 458 such churches reported out of 1,187. When we go to regions which are regarded exclusively as home missionary, we find the proportion of self-sustaining churches very small. In the Synod of Utah there are but three self-supporting churches out of 42; in the Synod of Washington but 6 out of 132; in the Synod of Indian Territory but 3 out of 109; in the Synod of Colorado but 25 out of 121; in the Synod of Atlantic 5 out of 176, and in the Synod of Catawba no one of the 162 churches is self-supporting. There is evidently a good field open before the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. for the increase of contributions for the maintenance of the regular ministry in financially weak congregations.

The second obstacle is that the denomination has no general system by which the vacant churches and the unemployed ministers may be brought in a practical relation to each other. It is this latter matter which the Assembly has committed to its special Committee on Vacancy and Supply, of which the moderator is chairman.

An Appeal of a Christian South African King.

The Journal of the Paris Missionary Society has recently published a letter written by King Khama some months ago to Miss Louise Keck. One of the French missionaries says that he is the only king in South Africa who deserves to be called a disciple of Christ. It was dated Palapye, May 15, 1899. Translated by Rev. C. E. Edwards: Mademoiselle L. Keck—I write to you,

Condition of the Ministry, May, 1899.

No.	SYNODS.	Pastors.	S. S.	Evang.	H. M.	F. M.	Eccl. Officers.	Teachers.	Hon. Retired.	Without Charge.	Total.	No.
1	Atlantic.....	28	62	1	4	..	..	2	6	8	111	1
2	Baltimore.....	113	6	..	5	1	3	3	5	24	160	2
3	California.....	83	70	5	11	4	3	10	30	58	280	3
4	Catawba.....	22	56	3	2	..	1	8	2	10	104	4
5	China, C. & S.....	13	3	6	1	27	..	1	..	3	54	5
6	China, North'n.....	2	2	4	..	28	1	1	..	6	44	6
7	Colorado.....	40	23	..	7	..	1	2	2	22	97	7
8	Illinois.....	225	107	35	10	14	4	16	33	51	495	8
9	India.....	7	5	17	..	42	1	1	4	78	9	9
10	Indiana.....	106	81	9	7	5	4	7	16	23	258	10
11	Indian Territory.....	12	28	2	13	..	..	1	5	5	66	11
12	Iowa.....	164	88	8	5	3	..	15	24	41	348	12
13	Kansas.....	75	70	10	11	2	1	6	26	20	221	13
14	Kentucky.....	21	15	4	1	..	1	10	2	1	55	14
15	Michigan.....	108	65	15	8	..	2	15	37	252	15	15
16	Minnesota.....	92	38	13	9	..	2	4	12	19	188	16
17	Missouri.....	74	61	9	6	1	3	5	14	18	191	17
18	Montana.....	15	7	1	8	1	..	2	..	4	38	18
19	Nebraska.....	58	44	12	8	..	..	7	13	18	160	19
20	New Jersey.....	270	26	15	16	28	6	30	15	56	462	20
21	New Mexico.....	9	14	..	5	..	..	1	..	4	33	21
22	New York.....	563	207	121	45	52	27	45	49	111	1220	22
23	North Dakota.....	22	27	..	..	..	..	..	3	12	64	23
24	Ohio.....	289	106	56	18	2	7	19	40	61	598	24
25	Oregon.....	24	27	3	4	..	..	2	7	4	71	25
26	Pennsylvania.....	717	90	64	35	30	23	45	43	112	1159	26
27	South Dakota.....	35	28	1	10	1	..	1	4	13	93	27
28	Tennessee.....	14	29	3	4	..	..	9	4	6	69	28
29	Texas.....	8	21	3	1	..	1	2	3	4	43	29
30	Utah.....	14	15	..	4	..	..	3	2	7	45	30
31	Washington.....	27	42	4	20	..	..	3	4	20	120	31
32	Wisconsin.....	67	31	3	4	..	3	5	11	14	138	32
Totals.....		3317	1494	427	282	241	94	268	397	795	7315	

The first of these tables exhibits the condition of the churches as to ministerial employment in April, 1899, according to the returns from the presbyteries contained in the documents known as the "Tabulated Statements." The second shows, from the

vincing in the matter. To begin with, the ministers who are not able to render regular service to the congregation located in the United States are 241 foreign missionaries, 94 ecclesiastical officers, 268 teachers, 397 honorably retired; a total of 1,000. Sub-

who are our mother, receive this letter, which is intended to express to you the profound sadness of my heart, caused by the conduct of my son. He wishes to deprive me of the kingdom and of everything that belongs to it, that wicked Sekhomi! I inform you that he has left the town of Palapye to-day, and has gone elsewhere to establish himself with all those of my people who take his part. Unhappily, he has also on his side many Europeans, who are inciting him to revolution. My son has allowed himself to be drawn away by those who have said to him, "Compete with your father's power, take it from him by force"; and he is trying to do it. His Uncle Whamanyane, especially, whose daughter he has married, is urging him against me, inasmuch as he has always been my enemy. Both together are working for the dispersion of my race and of my people, introducing heathen habits and bad liquors, which I have fought against for so many years! Tell me, my mother, is it right that a son should so conduct himself toward his father? And all that because he wishes to be the first chief or king over the nation of the Ba-Mangwato. I write this letter to you whom I know well; and I desire that you should speak of it to the friends in Europe who are Christians like myself. Even my church is divided at this moment: some fellow Sekhomi, others remain attached to me.

On this account I am so sad, so heart-broken! And I entreat the children of God to remember me in their prayers! Pray that my faith may not fail! May my Almighty God help me never to forget him, but to hold fast to the end! This which I am writing to you I write also to Christian friends, and ask that you put this letter in all the Christian journals, commending me to their prayers. Receive all my Christian salutations. I remain in the name of Jesus whom we serve together,

Ngame Sekgoma,

King of the Ba-Mangwato.

Mr. Edwards very properly adds: "We may be the more concerned for this Christian king and for all the French missionaries, since their work is so much hindered, if not endangered, by the war in South Africa."

Over Supply of Ministers and the Cure.

BY S. M. G.

The conviction prevailing in some quarters that there is an over supply of ministers in our Church arises from the disposition manifested in late years to relegate the middle-aged minister to a life of enforced silence and inactivity. One great writer affirms that this is the only solution to the perplexing problem. Such a necessity only proves my former statement, based on certain facts, that the trend of things was towards an undesirable surplus. Some churches have been possessed with the idea that there are plenty of ministers, and hence have been fastidious and hard to please, and have adopted false standards. They unwisely discriminate in judging the qualifications of ministers, men who are approved and endorsed by their brethren in the presbytery. A score or more of candidates are forced to parade in the presence of these churches, before a minister is found who is, by a majority, deemed suitable and satisfactory—a decision perchance based on certain traits and mannerisms which a sensitive and cultured person would disapprove and abjure.

The consciousness of this inequality of supply and demand has led some brethren to declare, that there are not too many ministers of the "right kind," implying that the redundancy was of inferior quality. How do these brethren know who are sufficient? It reminds me of the traditional glass houses. I am satisfied that the waiting, unemployed ministry do not all belong to that prejudged class.

This increased accession to our ministry beyond the ability or willingness of the

Church to employ, has awakened thoughtful minds to consider the necessity of raising the standard of capacity and character of our candidates. At no other time could the Church afford to demand this as at the present. Hence the convention of the Presbytery of Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio which met some months ago. The sentiment of that assembly, was that so commonly expressed by our sessions, viz., to purge the roll. Quality, at the expense of numbers, if need be. The responsibility was at last laid upon the presbytery. That this body should be watchful, and careful to raise the intellectual and moral standard of her candidates for the holy ministry. This regard to special fitness was earnestly recommended by the late Synod of Ohio. A more careful sifting of candidates for the ministry, will necessarily reduce the yearly average of increase. A visible reduction of numbers will be the natural consequence. In the language of the newspaper the alleged surplus will be reduced.

This superfluous ministry will be reduced again by the action of the seminaries, viz.: to declare against all short cuts into the ministry. I recently heard a professor from Lane Seminary in public address before students say that their seminary would admit no student to their curriculum without a collegiate training or one that would be regarded as its equivalent. That has not been their former policy in certain cases. Such action will necessarily prune out the half educated and incompetent and raise the standard of fitness at the expense of numbers. Again it may be observed that Presbyterians are beginning to be more discriminating in receiving ministers from other bodies. They are applying the same rule, which is enforced in receiving our own sons into the ministry. I have seen this rule enforced lately in declining to receive a brother minister of another denomination, because of the lack of academical and theological training, which our Church regards as most important. By declining this application no injustice was inflicted, and consistency was preserved. This rule of qualification insisted upon by the presbyteries, will interrupt a constant stream flowing into our Church from foreign bodies.

Another matter which, if we deal honestly with the subject, we are obliged to mention. This tendency to put in the background and silence men of scholarship and ability, because of middle age, is attracting the notice of our sons. Ministers' sons do not feel the obligation of considering the "divine calling" as they did a generation ago. There are many exceptions, but there is a falling off in the numbers. They are looking forward to choosing a secular profession or business. If the son of the manse is religious, he sees many opportunities of voluntary Christian work that he can engage in while he devotes his life to secular pursuits.

A superabundant ministry has a tendency to cheapen ministerial service. A prominent member of the Synod of New York, declared on the floor of that body, that your methods are making ministers dirt cheap. The synodical missionary of the Synod of Ohio tells us that all over that rich state ministers are being settled on the meagre salary of \$600, and that without a manse. This falling down of ministerial support does not measure the ability of the churches, but rather the necessity of the minister to secure employment at any price. Such a state of affairs in any part of our Church will have its depressing effect upon the minds of the sons of the Church, to whom we look for our supply. They will hesitate to consider the ministry as their calling, and turn to secular business. The true minister, if he has sons, will greatly desire to have one son at least to be his successor in the blessed work of preaching the gospel. For with all its self-denials and hardships there is a compensation of pleasure and satisfaction, not afforded by any emoluments or successes, of the world.

But there is no need of undue anxiety. The coming reaction will doubtless cause a perceptible falling off in the supply of the ministry. But the Church will learn wisdom thereby and the loving Master, who redeemed the Church with his own precious blood, will guide his people to right methods and blessed issues.

So every divinely called minister will have a place suited to his gifts, in building up the household of God, and in reaping precious sheaves in the dear Lord's harvest-field.

Wooster, O., Dec. 16, 1899.

"What's in a Name?"

BY REV. C. WALDO CHERRY.

Societies newly organized choose a name by which they shall be known. That, however, is not the only way of acquiring a name. History tells of many a distinctive title that was not voluntarily assumed by its recipient, but given by his fellow-men in recognition of some trait, purpose or achievement which showed itself in his life. The gentle, kindly member of the Society of Friends goes to-day by the name applied in derision to the founders of his society, and is known the world over as a "Quaker." The city of Boston has received humorous appellation from the important position its inhabitants are supposed to believe it occupies as the center of the intellectual universe, and there are few of our readers who could not locate the geographical position of the "Hub." The point is that names which are applied to a society or individual from without bounds must mean more than those voluntarily assumed, for in the former case the name indicates a characteristic lived up to so successfully as to attract attention and to need description. In the latter case this may or may not be true.

It is very significant to learn from the early history of the Church that the name "Christian" was not voluntarily assumed or self-chosen, but was applied from without the Church. We read that "the disciples were first called Christians at Antioch." It is not said that the disciples assembled and voted themselves that title. We do not hear that they paraded the streets carrying banners upon which the words were emblazoned, "We are Christians."

How does it come that they were thus called? The word Christian means "belonging to Christ." It must be that these early disciples showed such evident traces of that Christly ownership, such Christly traits of character, that they became conspicuous throughout that careless, pleasure-loving city of Antioch, as men of a new order, for whose description it was necessary to coin a new name, and thus such a name here and there became known as belonging to Christ—a Christian. This is an age when names have lost much of their meaning. This loss of meaning may in turn be traced to the loss of the characteristics for which that name originally stood.

Whenever the character or the idea a name represents becomes dead, the name itself becomes empty sound, a hollow sepulchre, sheltering its dead. "What's in a name?" depends greatly upon what's in the man who bears that name. The name Christian has become meaningless to many men to-day because for them it has come to represent no especial difference in the characters of those who bear that name, from the characters of those who bear it not. Let a man move into a community and let it be announced that he is a Christian, and the chances are that few will expect him to be less keen after the dollar, less prone to censorious judgments, less insensible to spiritual impressions, than men who make no profession whatsoever. What we need is to get back to that manner of life so distinct and conspicuous that a name for it must be coined by those who witness its power.

Let it be the disciple's aim to live so that not simply the church to which he belongs will call him Christian. It is not difficult to achieve such a result as that in this age of easy morality and religious looseness. But let him live so that the world may coin his name for him, as it did for those early disciples; for when the world calls a man a Christian, it means something. Let his profession fill the disciple's life so full of "righteousness, joy and peace in the Holy Ghost" that the most worldly of his associates must yield him the tribute, "He is what I call a Christian."



Leisure Hour.



Her Messenger.

BY VIRGINIA YEAMAN REMNITZ.

"Paul Layman!"

Lucretia had been out of the kitchen only five minutes. The cow, who inhabited the back yard, was devouring the dishtowels and was loth to yield them up; so Paul was left alone with the pail of molasses, which stood on the table boldly inviting his attention. When he plunged in his wooden spoon the thing tipped over, and now he and the molasses were all mixed up together on the floor.

At the awful sound of his full name Paul rose slowly on two fat, unsteady legs. His eyes were round with apprehension and his mouth was ready to emit a howl. His chubby face and yellow hair were smeared up with the sticky sweet, and from his queer calico frock—it being very tight in the sleeves—his fat arms stuck out on each side like sticks of wood. The cow, looking in at the door, may have smiled at the sight of him, but Lucretia did not. With sensitive face all drawn into a look of anxious responsibility, and blue eyes earnestly fixed, she looked upon him as one to be disciplined—did this grave little woman of nine!

"Paul, I shall have to put you in the box."

Then came the howl, and the round eyes shut tight, squeezing out great tears which ran slowly and doubtfully over their sticky course. Two small fists sought the wrinkled-up eyes, but the tight sleeves held them back, and Paul ducked his head to get his knuckles where he wanted them.

Lucretia sighed and shut her lips tight. "I must, Paul," she said, and moved toward him, laying a firm hand on his shoulder. At the touch he jerked back like a balky horse. She passed an arm around him, and he bounced aside like a bucking pony. Lucretia thought of the likeness herself, having seen many a cowboy and mustang struggle together. At last she stooped down, and lifting Paul from the floor in a tight, nervous clasp, carried him, thus kicking, to his destination.

When he lay screaming in the bottom of the box, Lucretia sank tremblingly into a chair, and wiped a tear or two from her cheeks as she argued it out between the tender heart and the stern conscience within her. The conflict went something in this way:

"Poor little fellow!"

"But he must be trained!"

"And he has no mother."

"She'd want him taught. She used to put him in the box when he was naughty."

"How he does cry!"

"He'll soon stop now, and if he says he'll be good I'll take him out."

But when she went to ask if he'd be good, Paul was sound asleep, with a smile on his lips.

As the sister bent over him, she heard a noise at the door, and looked around to see Mrs. Dale.

"Oh!" exclaimed Lucretia, flushing and turning away from the box, "how do you do, Mrs. Dale?"

The visitor was portly of figure and kind of face. Her full voice swelled out comfortably when, moving toward the box she said, "Well, Lucy, what on earth!" and "Upon my word!" as she beheld its contents.

"He's been naughty," explained Lucretia.

"Him naughty! Why he's only a baby!" "He must be trained," said the child, drawing herself up with grave dignity. Mrs. Dale looked at the small figure before her, and something in its frail, responsible air went straight to her heart.

"You do try to do what's right, Lucy," she said. "I think your ma'd be pleased." Lucretia flushed and quivered.

"Everything looks just exactly like it did when your ma was here—just exactly," Mrs. Dale continued, glancing slowly around as she seated herself in a rocker.

"I try to have it," said Lucretia, moving about to get dinner for her father.

"But you're small to do so much, child. Now, maybe your pa'd be willing to have a woman—"

The color again swept over Lucretia's face, away back to the temples, from which the flaxen hair was brushed so straight and smooth.

"He did want to—he said I could try till school opens, anyway. There'll have to be somebody, then, while I'm away, but I can put it all right again when I get home. Nobody but me would know how she wanted things. I'm careful to do the work just the same way as she did. We wouldn't want things any different, pa and I; and I feel—maybe—she wouldn't like it, either!"

"Well, well, that's so." Mrs. Dale's voice was soothing and motherly.

Lucretia put the kettle on the stove, and glanced around the room thoughtfully. "It does look just the same, doesn't it? And she used to put Paul there when he was naughty. The child has such a will of his own! But she said that would be better for him if it was trained. I must train it, you see." Mrs. Dale nodded gravely. Her sympathy opened Lucretia's heart. "I wish ma could know," she said, timidly. "I'd just like to feel she knew!"

The visitor rose to go. "Don't you fret, dearie. You're doin' real well—nobody'd know the difference, I'm sure, from when your ma was here. Well, I must go now. Jim's to have the buggy up for me at eleven to go and see Mr. Pate. He's sick, you know, and he won't have anybody to help him. He can't keep about much longer, though."

Lucretia was full of interest. "Is he going to die?" she asked, eagerly.

"He ain't got much longer, I guess," was the answer.

"Oh!" a sudden gladness was in the child's look. She breathed the word on a low, happy note.

"Why, Lucy, you ain't glad!"—Mrs. Dale looked at her curiously—"such a lonely ranch his is, too, and he won't go to the hospital. I've tried to talk him into it, but he won't. He's an awful stubborn man. Well, good-bye, dearie. I must go."

And when she was gone Lucretia clasped her hands and stood still for a moment with eyes full of joy and lips parted. Her face shone. "I'll just do it," she murmured aloud. "I'm so glad he's alone!"

Lucretia's father was a silent man, and he made no comment when a small, dirty face appeared over the edge of the box, opening red lips to ejaculate the expressive word "Din-din!" Paul's sister took him up and hastily washed away the stains of his sin.

Then, busying herself over his food, she asked

"Pa, where's Mr. Pate's ranch?"

Her father looked up, surprised. "Mr. Pate's ranch? Why, it's three miles out Taylor's mine way, at the cross roads, you've been by it often with me."

"Oh, yes; I know!"

"Why do you ask?"

Lucretia hesitated. She was a very truthful child, but she could not tell her errand, even to her father. "I wanted to know," she answered. "Mrs. Dale said he was sick, and his ranch was lonely."

"Yes. He hasn't got much longer, I guess. He's a pretty hard citizen, too."

All the rest of the afternoon Lucretia was absorbed in her own thoughts. And before she went to sleep that night she had made her plans. She would go to see Mr. Pate the very next day. They said he didn't have much longer, so there was no time to lose. And surely he could not refuse to do what she meant to ask of him. She would start early in the afternoon, leaving Paul with Liza Willis, who lived across the way. She would say, "I'm going on an errand, Liza. Will you take care of Paul?"

And Liza would answer, "Of course I will, the darling! Come to your Lizzy, Paul." While Liza thus spoke she herself would be starting away, and when followed by the question, "But where are you going, Lucy?" she would be far enough down the street to avoid answering. It would be enough to turn around, wave her hand, and go on! Thus, having pictured herself as safely on the way to Mr. Pate's ranch, she fell asleep. And when the moon rose high it looked in at her window. It had transformed the nonsightly western town where Lucy lived into a fair and wonderful city, fit for fairies to dwell in, and it made a pathway of light from the child's little bed straight to the far, beautiful place whither her sleeping thoughts had sped. Nor was this all. The wide prairie, whereon the town was built, swept out into miles and miles of silvery light, so that even Mr. Pate's lonely ranch had its ugliness all wrapped from sight in a shimmering garment of moonbeams. The sick man lay awake, but nothing seemed beautiful to him. He was thinking of himself, and he would rather have thought of anything else.

The next afternoon it all turned out quite as Lucretia had planned, even to waving her hand back and failing to answer when Liza called out, "Where are you going, Lucy?"

Her way lay over the hills and past the hospital where Mr. Pate would not go. She was glad of it. The sisters would never have allowed her to see him alone. Indeed, she would scarcely have had the courage to ask it of them. And what she had to say was so important; she had been waiting for an opportunity so long! Her mind was quite full of her great purpose, and she took no thought of what she would say when face to face with Mr. Pate. Yet she was usually a shy child.

Mr. Pate sat on his doorstep in the sun when a something out on the prairie, moving, caught his attention. He put a hand up over his eyes and looked intently. It was coming his way; it was a person; it was a girl. She drooped a little in the heat, but walked steadfastly, having quite forgotten about her tired little body when once the ranch house was in sight.

Lucretia's beaming face, as she drew near,

was a source of wonder to Mr. Pate. Why should any one, coming to see him, look like that? He half resented it. They usually looked solemn, and he resented that, too. Bright-eyed, eager-lipped, Lucretia stood smiling before him.

"I came to see you," she said, and her voice fairly sang for joy, "because you are going to die!"

Mr. Pate, white, trembling, flashing angrily from his sunken eyes, got to his feet and glared at her.

"Oh, why—" she fell back a little amazed. "Who told you that?" The hoarse voice shook over the question, and Mr. Pate sank back on the door-step.

He was angry. But why? Since he was angry, however, Lucretia felt she must not name Mrs. Dale, lest his wrath fall upon that kind friend. Lucretia was a loyal soul.

"I heard it," she faltered.

"Oh, you did, did you!" He said more—much more—and as he spoke Lucretia forgot her fear. Little Paul was not the only one who needed training; this man also! His speech halted for breath, and she faced him valiantly. Indignation throbbled in her voice.

"Mr. Pate! Those wicked words. And you going to die, too! How dare you! Oh—" Here she broke pitifully, "I don't see how I can send my message by you. I'm afraid you won't see her at all."

The sick man was silent for a time, but there were still angry glints in his eyes. He wiped his forehead with a shaking hand.

"See who?" he muttered, gruffly, some stir of curiosity rising to the surface of his wrath.

"My ma," sobbed Lucretia. "I wanted you to tell her something."

"Your ma! She—she's dead—ain't she?"

"That's just it. When you died I wanted you to—but I'm sure you won't see her now. She's in heaven." It was all very simple, dreadfully simple to Lucretia. How could this man, who said such wicked words take a message to heaven? The child's meaning broke upon Mr. Pate's mind, and an odd look came into his face.

"Oh, you're sure, are you?" he said.

And Lucretia nodded sorrowfully. She had no thought for him. Her own grief was too great. Her father's remark that Mr. Pate was a "tough citizen" recurred to her mind, dimly, by way of explanation, and "I suppose that's it," she murmured aloud.

"What's that?" demanded Mr. Pate.

"That you're a tough citizen," she repeated, quite simply.

After a while he said "Well, I guess that's so."

"If you'd be good, maybe—" Lucretia began; but it seemed too much to hope for. She remembered that he did not have much longer.

"Maybe what?" Mr. Pate's voice was still quite gruff.

"I'm afraid it's no use," said Lucretia, sighing dolefully. There was a silence, for this was something to think about.

Then the man asked, grumblingly, "What was that about a message to your ma?"

"She's in heaven, you know," said Lucretia, thinking to remind Mr. Pate of his unfitness to act as bearer.

He made no reply, and her sorrow burst forth, "You'd know her, and I thought you'd do, and I don't know when I'll get another chance. It's hard to see them alone when

they're going to die. Oh, I do want to send her word about it."

"About what?"

"How everything's kept just the same; the way she liked it. And how Paul's getting trained. His will is something awful, but it will be better that way, if he's only trained. She said so. And Mrs. Dale said you'd never know but ma was home, the way things look. And I do want her to know. It would be different, if she only knew."

Lucretia, crying bitterly, turned to go. Mr. Pate sat still and said nothing. He watched the little figure—such a woeful little figure it was—until it disappeared from sight, and then he went into the house. Lucretia just went on, thinking those three miles home never would come to an end. Her hopes had been like little singing birds in her when she was coming. Going back they were like cold, dead things. It made all the difference! The sun was nearing the west and a sweet coolness freshened all the air. Yet she felt hot and tired. The brown prairie looked ugly, and the shy, cunning little prairie dogs were stupid things, she thought, who didn't care. They laughed at her out of merry eyes, and whisked their tails in derision. Not one thought of anxiety did she give to poor Mr. Pate. He was only as one who had failed, and for him she had no further use.

Mr. Pate, however, thought of his visitor often enough, and of that message of hers. How sure she was he could not take it! "Maybe," she had said, and then "I'm afraid it's no use." He wished she would come again. A way might occur to them—he could ask her if she knew of any. The child might answer, "Don't say wicked words." He smiled at the notion, and then tried to get away from all thought of Lucy and his wish to gratify her. This the man could not do, and, as was his custom when troubled, he sought to find relief in strong language. "It's a —" he began aloud, and then stopped suddenly, his mouth open, at the sound of the very first "wicked word." Lucy's face with that look on it, was before him, and her words of reproof rang again in his fancy. That was how, through hearing him say such things, she had discovered that he would not do.

Before Mr. Pate moved out to his lonely ranch he had been fond of children, but of late he had quite forgotten that little weakness of his. Remembering it now he held it responsible for his ever-growing desire to send Lucretia some assurance that he could take her message. The thought of her beaming face when she came to him, and of her grief as she turned away, became a haunting, teasing fixture in his mind.

"I'd just like to leave the kid satisfied when I'm off. It's about all I can do, and I can't even do that. I couldn't lie to her, blamed if I could!" The sick man tried to think of something else, but in the end his mind would come back to that idea of leaving Lucretia satisfied. And his excuse was ever the same, "It's because I'm sick. I reckon, she's took hold of me so. Always was fond of kids, anyway."

When Mr. Pate at last found that he must submit to be cared for, Mrs. Dale came to stay at the ranch; and one day she chanced to speak of Lucretia. Now, stronger and stronger had the wish grown within him to find some way of satisfying that child. It possessed his mind and kept it working—always in the dark—to discover any loop-

hole of escape from that sad alternative of leaving her to grieve. Unsuccessful and quite discouraged as he was, the sound of Lucretia's name on the lips of his nurse gave an impulse to seek help. "I know that kid," he said. "She was here to see me." Then, of course, the whole story must come out, ending with these words: "Maybe you might know a way, though it ain't likely. I can't lie to her, but I'd like to send her word she needn't worry. It's no use now whining about it if I'd lived different. I've had my chances and I've let 'em go. But I do want to leave that young un easy in her mind. I reckon there ain't any way."

Mrs. Dale was sore perplexed. His trouble was for the child, that was clear. Whether it was right or wrong that it should be so she could not tell; but she understood that he felt it would be unmanly, at this late hour, to try and find a way for his own sake. This conviction closed her lips to many things she might have said; and yet to be silent seemed impossible. Of the thoughts that came into her mind she uttered a few, but his eyes were closed and he scarcely seemed to hear.

For two weeks longer Mr. Pate thought of Lucretia and her message, but never again did he speak of his desire to serve the child, and gave no sign of attention when Mrs. Dale ventured to read aloud certain passages which seemed to point out a way. "He's just like a turtle drew up inside its shell," she thought to herself, and once she said aloud, with considerable emphasis, "There's none so deaf as them that won't hear, and that's a truth, Mr. Pate." But not a sign of the turtle came out of its shell.

The end of all this came one morning, just at dawn. The summit of Pike's Peak was tipped with a rosy glow. The sick man saw it from his window; but his own look, when Mrs. Dale bent over the bed, was like that of a grey rock upon which the shadow lies. The morning stole on down the bleak sides of the waiting mountain, and as the nurse watched, a light broke softly over the face of her patient. He opened his eyes. "I found a way! Tell her I found a way," he said; and Mrs. Dale, as she looked at him, could not doubt it.

When Lucretia heard she was troubled for only a moment. Then she clasped her hands and cried, "Oh, I am glad! I am glad!" To her child's heart it was simple enough.

Doctor's Prophecy.

About Grape Nuts.

Dr. J. H. Hanaford, one of the oldest physicians in Reading, Mass., says in the *Practical Age*: "I firmly believe that Mr. Post has rendered a greater service to humanity than any other man living, in the matter of food.

"He claims, with propriety, I think, that this new food, Grape-Nuts, made from the most nourishing elements of the grains, contains nourishment in one pound equal to ten of meat, wheat, oats or bread.

"From the acquaintance that I have had with this unusually nutritious article, I am satisfied the statement is truthful and demonstrable. I am inclined to believe the food will effect considerable of a revolution in society, to the extent that it is introduced."

This was written by Dr. Hanaford several months ago. The rapid spread of the use of Grape-Nuts all over the country has demonstrated that the doctor's prophecy has already come true, to an extent, at least. Perhaps never before in the history of food manufacture has such rapid progress been made as with Grape-Nuts. It especially appeals to brain workers.

All first-class grocers furnish Grape-Nuts, and the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., are the makers.

Young People.

A New Year's Turkey.

BY ANNA SPOTTSWOOD YOUNG.

He was such a fine big turkey that even the neighbor children would sometimes crawl up on the fence to see him strut around, and to watch Robert and Dorothy feed him, and you may be sure that Robert and Dorothy were very proud of him, indeed, for grandma had sent the turkey to them for their New Year's dinner all the way from the country, and grandma said he was "the finest in the lot," and she knew what fine turkeys were, too. He came in a big box a few weeks before New Year's day, and the children called him "Gobobbles," after a big turkey in a fairy tale, and every day they fed him and gave him fresh water to drink, and took such good care of him that very soon he would eat out of their hands, and was just as tame as a turkey could be, besides growing bigger and fatter every day. Two days before the holiday the cook said as she handed the children a plate of food for the turkey, "Now, to-morrow I must kill Gobobbles and get him all ready to cook for your New Year's dinner. Aren't you glad?" But Robert and Dorothy did not answer. They walked slowly down the yard, carefully carrying the plate of food and a small pail of water. They unlatched the coop door, and out came Gobobbles to get his breakfast. While Robert was feeding him Dorothy suddenly turned away, nervously twisting her apron in her hands. "It will be very lonely without the turkey after New Year, won't it, Robert?" she said.

"Yes," answered Robert, furtively brushing away a tear. He was afraid to say any more for fear he would cry.

"He won't be here any more in the coop after we—we—eat him, will he Robert?" Dorothy's voice trembled.

"No," said Robert, wiping away another tear, as he offered the turkey more corn.

"I just love Gobobbles, so I do, and I don't want him killed for d-dinner, do you?" Dorothy sank down on the ground sobbing, and the turkey looked surprised for a moment, and then went on with his breakfast. Robert turned his face away and did not answer this time, and Dorothy sobbed and Gobobbles ate, and Robert stood up with his hands in his pockets looking away off in the distance and winking very hard for one whole minute.

"Why, what's the matter?" It was papa's voice that asked the question, and mamma who added, anxiously, "Why, Robert and Dorothy, what is the trouble?" Papa lifted Dorothy off the ground, and she lay very still in his arms, and sobbed as if her heart would break, and Robert, after gulping down a hard lump in his throat—a "cry lump" Dorothy would have called it—threw back his shoulders and straightened up as tall as he could. He was a boy, and he was not going to cry over a turkey, not even Gobobbles; no, indeed!

"We just cannot bear to think of eating Gobobbles," he said, while Dorothy added between her sobs, "C—can't we get a turkey that is already d—dead, please, for our dinner?"

"Well, I declare!" said papa, half laughing and half provoked. "After we have spent three weeks fattening him up, too," and he turned to mamma for help out of the difficulty, but though mamma laughed, too, she said to papa, "Why, Jack, I couldn't eat a

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to make

The dainty cake,
The white and flaky tea biscuit,
The sweet and tender hot griddle cake,
The light and delicate crust,
The finely flavored waffle and muffin,
The crisp and delicious doughnut,
The white, sweet, nutritious bread and roll,—
Delightful to the taste and always wholesome.

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TARTAR and is absolutely free
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bite of that turkey when the children feel this way—really I couldn't."

"Humph!" said papa, "I could," but nevertheless he stooped down and stroked Gobobbles's feathers and offered him a grain of corn, which he at once gobbled up as any good turkey should.

"Oh, pshaw!" said papa at last, "what are we to do with him, and what will grandma think?"

"I'll tell you," cried Dorothy. "Let's send him back. Grandma will not care when we tell her how it was, and then we can see him next summer. Just see how tame he is, papa! Oh, it would be a shame to kill him." Dorothy's lip began to tremble again, and when papa saw that he just gave right up, and though he did say, "Oh, pshaw!" and "nonsense," and "such a foolish piece of business" many, many times before that turkey was finally boxed up and sent off, mamma always said that he was as glad of an excuse to send him back as the rest of them were; and whenever papa heard that he would ask mamma where she put his slippers or if the evening paper had come, or something like that, and then he would go off to the library really looking embarrassed, and the children and mamma would just laugh quietly to themselves, and Gobobbles still lives and thrives in the coun-

try, and grandma says she will see that he is well taken care of till he dies of old age, and that the next turkey she sends to the children will be one that is "already dead."

A Feat of Strength.

An interesting test of strength may be made by placing the hands in the position shown in the illustration. The hands are placed open in front of the person, with the fingers touching each other. While the hands are held, with a little strength in this position, it will be found impossible for any-



one to pull them apart by taking hold of the wrists from beneath, as shown herewith, with his thumbs toward the wrist. Easy as this looks the strongest man will find it impossible to move the hands of even a weak person. Try this for yourselves.

If your baby takes plenty of food, but always seems hungry, you may be sure he is not well nourished. Mellin's Food is very nourishing, and will satisfy hunger.

Some Stories About St. Bernard Dogs.

BY KATHARINE LOUISE SMITH.

I am sure all the boys and girls who read this paper have seen St. Bernard dogs. But how many of them know the story that is told of them, and the sort of religious halo and beauty that hangs about them?

It was fully twenty years ago that the first St. Bernard was brought to England. Their origin is uncertain. Even the monks themselves, who live on the Alps, and who have bred these dogs for many years, cannot tell you. The St. Bernard is a large dog, and is the most eagerly sought after.

In winter in the Alps the male dogs, one old and one young, travel every morning over the route on the Italian side of the mountains. Two men make the voyage on the other side. They go to the cabins of refuge that have been erected for the benefit of travelers, for journeying on the Alps is dangerous. Even in the snow where a path is not visible, they do not deviate from the route a few feet. The marks of their feet leave a path for travelers to follow to the hospice, or hospital and convent, where the kind monks live.

When the dogs arrive at the cabin of refuge, they enter to see if there are any travelers. Often they find them lying down exhausted and sometimes frozen. The dogs lick their faces and hands to arouse them. If they cannot bring them to life in this way, the dogs start out for the hospice to tell the monks by sign that they are needed.

At the hospice the monks keep only the finest dogs. Those that do not possess marks of the finest breed they give away. The monks place great value on the dogs that have the white muzzle and collar. They do not object to the hind feet of the dogs turning out, as this makes them less liable to slip on the ice or in the snow.

A St. Bernard dog is usually kind, affectionate and good to children. The white marking on the dogs the monks value as representing the vestments of their Church or order. There are, of course, many St. Bernards in this country now, but the best are still at the hospice.

Many and various are the stories told about St. Bernard dogs. Not a family that owns one but could tell of the dog's bravery and courage. In one of our large cities a gentleman owned a great fine dog. One day while the gentleman was eating his dinner he heard the dog barking furiously, and arose to see what was the matter. On the lawn outside he saw his dog holding a man by his clothes to prevent his leaving, and barking all the while. The gentleman called the dog away, and told the man he would pay for the damage the dog had done. Then he scolded the dog severely and took him into the house. When the gentleman went upstairs he found all his money and jewelry had been stolen. The man had taken it, and the dog was trying to hold him so he would not get away. Of course, the gentleman felt very sorry he had so misjudged his dog, and tried to make up by kindness for the scolding. You see in this case the dog knew more than the master.

Athos is the name of a great big St. Bernard whose master lives in a great western city. He was so called by his master after one of three guardsmen in a book written by a Frenchman. Because the dog guarded his master and all the little boys and girls his master named him Athos. The dog is big and strong and full of life, yet his eyes

look so gentle that no one is afraid of him. People say that he looks as if he could speak. He is particularly fond of his master's son George, whose special property he has become. George will talk to him as if to a human being. When Athos does wrong, George will say to him, "Athos, you are a naughty dog, and I must scold you," and Athos will hang his head and tail and look so sadly out of his eyes. When George says, "Athos, you are a nice, good dog," then Athos comes with a bound to his young master. When Athos goes out with the ladies he takes his mistress' dress in his mouth and holds it up out of the dust, daintily, while she walks. It makes the people they meet smile.

In the same place there lives another St. Bernard dog, who always runs by the side of his master's carriage. One day the horses ran away, and this great big dog sprang in front of them and caught them by the bits and held them until someone came.

The St. Bernards are very strong, many of them weighing 160 pounds. They can carry large loads and are excellent swimmers. The St. Bernard can be easily told by its white collar, its white feet, white pole on the breast and the white tip of the tail.

How Mr. Snuggs Changed His Mind.

BY EMILY S. WINDSOR.

"Well, I say it's a shame. Here's the only good ice there's been this winter, and to think that we can't have a skate!" As he spoke, Alan Carruth gave a tin can that was lying in the road a kick that sent it flying through the air.

"It's too aggravating for anything!" exclaimed Tom Jones. "Mean old hunks!"

"Say, boys, I'd like to smash every window in his house," said Will Johnson, savagely. "I don't see why he can't let us skate!"

"Just natural meanness. Wish we could get even with him in some way," Alan declared.

"Oh, come now, Alan," remonstrated Tom. "It's his pond, you know."

"Unfortunately it is," returned Alan. "But he needn't be so mean. The skating won't last long, and even if we did shout and laugh he might put up with it for a few days. He knows there is no other place around where we can skate."

It was trying. The winter had been an unusually mild one. Not once during November, December and January had the weather been cold enough to freeze ice sufficiently thick for skating. But the first of February there had come a series of heavy rains, then it turned extremely cold, freezing solid the brooks around Wilton and the Willow Pond. This latter was in a meadow belonging to Mr. Amos Snuggs, and adjoining his garden.

The Wilton boys had been accustomed to using it as a skating pond. Mr. Snuggs had bought the property the previous summer, and had refused the privilege always granted by the former owner.

When the boys had gone to the pond that afternoon after school to see the condition of the ice previous to going home for their skates, Mr. Snuggs had peremptorily ordered them away.

"I won't have a lot of yelling, shouting boys around here."

The boys were now going home; their bright anticipations of a "good skate" completely shattered.

"It is an Ill Wind That Blows Nobody Good."

That small ache or pain or weakness is the "ill wind" that directs your attention to the necessity of purifying your blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then your whole body receives good, for the purified blood goes tingling to every organ. It is the great remedy for all ages and both sexes.

Dyspepsia — "Complicated with liver and kidney trouble, I suffered for years from dyspepsia, with severe pains. Hood's Sarsaparilla made me strong and hearty." J. B. Emerton, Auburn, Me.

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Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

At the Carruth tea table that evening Mr. Snuggs' prohibition formed the principal subject of conversation, and it is safe to say at most other houses which counted among its inmates a boy who could skate. Those boys who had not gone to the pond that afternoon themselves had heard of Mr. Snuggs' "meanness" from the others, and juvenile indignation ran high.

"I am sorry for you, boys," said Mr. Carruth, after he had listened to Alan's account of their visit to the ice. "It seems hard to lose the privilege of skating there, after having had it so many years. However, Mr. Snuggs has the right to refuse. It is his property. Better put skating out of your mind, and content yourselves with coasting down the school house hill."

"Coasting!" exclaimed Alan, in astonishment. "Where's the snow?"

Mr. Carruth laughed. "Why, father, there's not been an inch of snow all winter!" and Alan looked disgusted.

"Well, perhaps there will be. Some one over in Hagen's county is predicting heavy snowstorms this month," said Mr. Carruth, with another laugh.

But the prospect of a possible snow did not console the boys for the loss of present skating, and Alan and all his classmates wore very long faces next day.

When school was dismissed in the after-

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noon, they went down to Green's Creek to see if they could possibly skate there. They found the ice too rough, owing to the branches of trees and other debris frozen in its surface.

"It's no use, fellows," said Alan. "We'll just have to give it up. Let's take a tramp around to Maple Hill, and come back by the old mill road."

All but two boys, Will Johnson and Tom Jones, declined this proposition, and went home. Alan, will and Tom set off at a brisk rate on the proposed walk. The day was very cold, but the air was still and the sun was bright. The boys felt exhilarated.

"My, this makes a fellow feel fine! Won't we have an appetite for supper?" exclaimed Tom.

"I should say. I hope they'll have something good!"

When they had skirted the hill and were on the return road, Alan exclaimed: "I forgot that this road would lead us past the pond, or I should not have chosen it."

"Sure enough," said Tom; "we don't want to see it when we can't skate on it."

"Let's walk past it just as fast as we can, without looking at it," suggested Will.

So, as they approached the pond and Mr. Snuggs' residence, they quickened their already rapid pace into almost a run.

But how aggravating it was to see that smooth, glittering sheet of ice! How they could have glided over it.

Mr. Snuggs' house stood at some distance back from the road. There was not a sound of life around, except the fierce barking of a dog somewhere in the rear.

"He keeps that great bull dog to frighten off tramps."

"They say that he is awfully rich, and he lives there with only that old negro."

"Yes, old Pompey. He takes care of the house."

The boys had gone some distance past the Snuggs property, and had nearly reached the road leading to the village, when a most piteous mewing was heard, and a large black cat came out of the woods at their right. It was staggering along, seemingly in great pain. The boys stopped and the animal came towards them, mewing still more bitterly.

Alan stooped to look at it, and saw that one of its eyes was almost out.

"It's been hit with a rock," he said.

"Wonder where it belongs," said Tom. "There's no house around."

"The poor thing! That's a bad eye. It must be suffering pretty badly."

"I am going to take it home. I couldn't bear to think of the poor creature wandering around like this," said Alan, taking the cat up in his arms. "Let's hurry on, boys."

"We have so many cats now, Alan," his mother said, when she saw the animal. "However, you could not leave the poor thing in that condition. We'll doctor it up, and perhaps we'll be able to find a home for it."

The next evening the Carruths were all assembled in the sitting-room, when a ring at the hall door was heard. Mr. Carruth answered it himself, and ushered in an old negro.

Alan recognized him at once as Mr. Snuggs' Pompey.

"Is you the young gemmen what found Massa Snuggs' cat?" he asked, addressing Alan.

The boy replied that he had found a cat and conducted the old man out into the kitchen,

where the wounded animal was reposing comfortably on a rug.

"Sho' 'nuff, it's old Pete. Come heah, ole boy. Law's me, Massa Snuggs 'll be pleased to see you," and the old man stooped to pick up the cat, which, as soon as it saw him, left her rug, and came toward him with a mew of recognition.

"Whar's yu bin, ole boy? We's bin a-lookin' ebery whars fo' yu. You've got a monsus bad eye, sho'."

The old negro turned to Mr. Carruth, who had followed him and Alan to the kitchen, and said:

"Massa Snugg he set great sto' by ole Pete. I'se bin lookin' eb'rywhars fo' him. And some of the chilluns playin' in the street tole me as how young massa heah done foun' him. Mass Snug'll be pow'ful oblegged to him."

Alan explained where he had found the cat, and Pompey went away carrying the latter carefully in his arms, and profuse in his thanks to Alan.

The next morning, before Alan had finished his breakfast, old Pompey was ushered in again, his black face beaming with smiles. He took off his hat with an air of importance.

"I'se done come wid Massa Snuggs' compliments to de young gemmen what fotched home ole Pete. Massa Snuggs he's pow'ful pleased. He set heap sto' on Pete. Ole Pete pow'ful fine cat. Massa Snuggs done send his compliments, and the young gemmen and his friends can come an' skate on the pond as much as dey like. He's pow'ful pleased to git ole Pete back once mo'." And Pompey's mouth stretched in a wide smile.

"Yes, sah, he's pow'ful pleased," he went on. "Massa Snuggs not so bad's pussions think. No, sah. He's not onthankful. He thinks you'uns must be pow'ful nice boys to take care o' a po' sufferin' cat. Yes, sah, I'se pow'ful glad it's so cold this mo'n'in'; the ice is pow'ful fine. Yes, sah." And with much bowing and scraping Pompey backed out.

"Well, exclaimed Alan, "won't the boys give Mr. Snuggs three cheers and a tiger when I tell them?"

An Absent-Minded Bridegroom.

Robert Dewar, brother of Lord William Dewar, the British scientist who was the first experimenter to liquefy air, is a remarkably absent-minded man. It is said that on one occasion he left his home early one morning and repaired to the house of a friend, in which there was a fine library to which he had access. That afternoon his relatives and friends searched the neighborhood in vain for him. At length he was run down in this library. By his side was a new suit of clothes.

"It's a nice man you are," ironically said the spokesman.

"What's the matter now?" returned Robert irritably.

"Your bride and the preacher are waiting for you this two hours. Don't you know this is your wedding day, man?"

"I declare," said the groom, "I'd forgotten all about it! Wait till I dress and I'll go along with you."

The love of Christ in its twofold sense is the support of the Christian's love, and growing conformity to Christ is the fruit of love. "To be made like to God" was the noblest aspiration of heathen moralists, and the spirit of Christ converts the aspiration into a fact.—Canon Westcott.

MELLIN'S FOOD CALENDARS.

Since December 20th we have been unable to fill our orders for the Mellin's Food calendar for 1900, as the entire edition is exhausted.

The great demand for this calendar has overwhelmed our calendar department, and in consequence our deliveries have not been as prompt as we had hoped.

To our friends who have not received an answer, we ask their kind indulgence and beg to say that the calendar will be sent as soon as possible to those whose orders were received previous to the above date—to those of later date, the money will be refunded at once.

MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY,
Boston, Mass.

Jesus My Ail.

O Jesus! when I think of Thee,
Thy manger, cross and throne,
My spirit trusts exultingly
In Thee, in Thee alone.

I see Thee in Thy weakness first,
Then glorious from Thy shame,
I see Thee death's strong fetters burst,
And reach heaven's mightiest name.

In each a brother's love I trace,
By power Divine expressed:
One in Thy Father God's embrace,
As on Thy mother's breast.

For me Thou did'st become a man,
For me did'st weep and die:
For me achieve Thy wondrous plan,
For me ascend on high.

O let me share Thy holy birth,
Thy faith, Thy death to sin!
And strong amidst the toils of earth
My heavenly life begin.

Then shall I know what means the strain
Triumph of Saint Paul:
"To live is Christ, to die is gain";
"Christ is my all in all."

—G. W. Bethune, D.D.

For Dyspepsia.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Strengthens the stomach, assists digestion, relieves distress and the feeling of exhaustion and dizziness.

Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

25 CTS **PISO'S CURE FOR** CONSUMPTION **50 CTS**
 CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
 Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

Don't Look For Flaws.

Don't look for flaws as you go through life;
And even when you find them
It is wise and kind to be somewhat blind,
And look for the virtue behind them.
For the cloudiest night has a hint of the
light

Somewhere in its shadows hiding;
It is better far to hunt for a star
Than the spots on the sun abiding.

The current of life runs every way
To the bosom of God's great ocean;
Don't set your force 'gainst the river's
course

And think to alter its motion.
Don't waste a curse on the universe;
Remember it lived before you;
Don't butt at the storm with your puny form
But bend, and let it fly o'er you.

The world will never adjust itself
To suit your whim to the letter;
Some things must go wrong your whole life
long,

And the sooner you know it the better.
It is folly to fight with the Infinite,
And go under at last in the wrestle.
The wiser man shapes into God's plan,
As the water shapes into the vessel.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in Progressive Age.

A Call From a Church in Utah.

The Great Salt Lake or Bear River Valley is situated north of Salt Lake, about one hundred miles north of Salt Lake City. The valley is thirty-five miles north and south by twelve miles east and west, and is watered by one of the best canal systems. The water is taken out of Bear River and brought seven miles through a canyon, and is then carried over the valley in large canals and laterals. Crops are certain. The soil is very productive and all kinds of grain, grass and fruit are produced in abundance. The officers of the Land Company are Christian men from the eastern states. They have agents traveling all the time in the interest of the company. They are settling up the valley with good Christian people, principally from Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska. The association of these Christian people with the Mormons is doing more for the cause of Christ in Utah than can be done in any other way.

The M. E. Church have organized a church in the valley. The writer of this has got permission from the Mormon bishop, who has authority over the schools and school houses, to hold service in a new school house as soon as it is completed. We expect to organize a Presbyterian church. The people have been at expense to come here, buy land and to put up buildings.

If any of the readers of the Banner or any congregation have a second hand organ or hymnals that they can spare and will donate them to God's service in Utah, I will assure them that they will be gratefully received. They can write to A. D. McComb, Bear River City, Boxelder county, Utah, or to the presbyterial missionary, Rev. H. H. McCreery, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Failures of Men.

Failures of men sadden us. We see many young men start out with good prospects and advantageous opportunities, yet they are not successful. They may be very worthy men, esteemed by those who know them and confided in by those who employ them, but at the end of twenty or more years they are little beyond where they began. "Everything goes against me," we heard one say.

The fault commonly is themselves. They do not make themselves thorough in anything. They are industrious, but do not look after the details. They are not observant, and fail to gain a knowledge of the minor things which show perfection. This is the explanation given by some of our consuls

as to the difficulty of introducing American products in Europe. Our producers prepare for market according to their own ideas, but fail to study the peculiarities of the markets they wish to reach. Master what you undertake to do, and the world will be your servant.

Schools and Colleges.**ALLEGHENY.****Barclay Hall.**

Miss Barclay's School for Girls. Seventh year opens September eighteenth. Send for announcement, with course of study. 900 (54) North ave.

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Literature.

JANUARY MAGAZINES.

The ATLANTIC remains true to its past history, using the English language in its best style, discussing subjects of living importance, giving a fair amount of high grade fiction and poetry. It does not grow old or become wearisome, but has an apparently exhaustless supply of varied subjects treated by the best writers from which to select. Of these characteristics the January number is a fair specimen. It has the opening chapters of the "Autobiography of W. J. Selinan," which contain fine indications of his native genius, his scholarship, his details of travel, and his reputation as a man of letters exciting the wonder how such a man could possibly have grown up from a boyhood spent in the midst of such narrow and bleak surroundings. With charming directness and naivete, Zitkala-Sa writes his "Impressions of an Indian Childhood," and tells of the joys, fears, and sorrows of an Indian child. William DeWitt Hyde, President of Bowdoin College, discourses "Reform in Theological Education," in a way that will attract attention, but his conclusions will not be generally accepted by orthodox Christians. John J. Chapman writes of political reform in an article headed "Between Elections." He finds the root of our political ills in a willingness to be subservient. He says, "Everybody in America is soft, and hates conflict." John Bates Clark writes with telling vigor on the best way of "Disarming the Trusts." He does not like them, and insists that they threaten great evil. The remaining articles—all of them good—are "Notes on a Michigan Lumber Town," by Rollin Lynde Hart; "England in 1899," by R. Brinsley Johnson; "The Future of China," by D. Z. Sheffield, President of North China College, near Peking; Martha B. Dunn makes a plea for the "Shiftless Readers"; and T. J. J. Lee sets forth "Recent Astronomical Discoveries." These are followed by an exciting instalment of Mary Johnston's romance, "To Have and to Hold," short stories and several good sonnets.

If one may judge from the initial number, HARPER'S MONTHLY promises to excel itself during the year in illustration and interesting matter. An article by Charles F. Lummis, "The Right Hand of the Continent," gives California its rightful place among the States; Sir Martin Conway continues his descriptions of the Andes in "Mount Sarmiento," and Archibald R. Colquhoun his valuable discussion of "Siberia." Other foreign affairs receive attention in "Where East and West Meet," by Chalmers Roberts, "The British System of Colonial Government," by Arnold White; "The British and Dutch in South Africa," by Sydney Brooks, and "An Indian Jewel," by Julian Ralph. Professor Albert Bushnell Hart discusses certain territorial problems in our own land. In the department of fiction Mrs. Humphrey Ward begins a new serial entitled "Eleanor," and Owen Wister, Seumas MacManus, Virginia Frazer Boyle and others contribute short stories.

THE CENTURY for January is a fine number. The third instalment of "Oliver Cromwell," by John Morley, treats of the opening of the Civil War, and the battle of Marston Moor. "The New Antarctic Discoveries,"

are discussed by Dr. Frederick A. Cook, who went with the expedition sent out in October, 1897, by the Belgian government. He was the only one of the officers and scientific staff from the United States, and was enrolled as surgeon, anthropologist and photographer. The article itself is intensely interesting. The illustrations are in color. A poem of Rudyard Kipling's, "In the Matter of One Compass," is also illustrated in tints. Booker T. Washington contributes a thought-inspiring paper on the "Signs of Progress Among the Negroes"; Captain Slocum this month tells of his voyage "From Australia to Cape Town" in his account of his "Sailing Alone Around the World"; Theodore Roosevelt argues for "Fellow Feeling as a Political Factor." The fiction is all of more than usual excellence.

SCRIBNER'S begins the new year with two new serials, which will be important features of this magazine for the year 1900. J. M. Barrie has been at work four years upon what he considers his great novel, "Tommy in London, With His Sister Elspeth," Tommy is suddenly launched as a writer who acquires in a short time celebrity. In the opening chapters the comedy is in Mr. Barrie's best vein. Those who have read the manuscript believe this to be the best book the author has produced. The story adapts itself to serial reading, which very few serials do, and will be followed with deep interest. Each instalment will have a full page illustration. In this number Theodore Roosevelt begins his monogram on "Oliver Cromwell," which will be a marked feature for six months. Mr. Roosevelt, by his forceful nature, his long study of the period in which he is to write, and of the man he will describe, and his activity in public affairs, has given a practical grasp of that wonderful period which enables him to reproduce it vividly, and to show clearly how much it had to do with the development of civil and religious liberty. The illustrations are elaborate and sumptuous. Frederick Palmer's view of "White Man and Black Man in the Philippines," is an article of great significance at the present time. "The Walk Up-town," by Jesse Lynch Williams, which begins at the Battery and ends at Central Park, is a piece of delightful description which will be appreciated by all who will read it. A short article by Frederick Irland called "The Coming Snow," brief stories by Robert Shackleton and Howard Pyle, and a New Year's poem by E. S. Martin, follows.

The NEW LIPPINCOTT for January, 1900, has a complete, full novel of fresh sensations and amusing episodes, called "The Bread Line," by Albert Byelow Paine. It is a tale of fun and love, beginning with New Year's night at the Model Bakery on Broadway, New York, where some comrades encounter "The Bread Line," and ending then, after a year spent in trying to start a newspaper in a bohemian studio. Love plays a strong part in redeeming a hero. The significant series of stories on Mormon Life, by Mrs. J. K. Hudson, begins in this number with "The Third Wife." These should prove as useful a weapon against the renewed menace of polygamy as the expected Congressional action. The short fiction consists of three extraordinary stories by comparatively new writers: "Behind the Lines," a tale of social life in Washington, by Archibald Willingham Butt; "The Story of a Sky-Scraper," by Percie W. Hart; a tale of to-

day in taller New York; and a charming fairy tale for Christmas, by Evelyn Sharp, a new London writer, entitled "In the Prince's Shoes."

THE CHAUTAUQUAN for January is filled with interesting articles treated by able writers. In the Required Readings on the subject of Expansion of the American People, Professor E. E. Sparks gives an interesting account of Journeying to the New Country, and vividly describes pioneer life in the Ohio Valley. "The Inner Life of Mary Lyon" is the subject of an article by Rev. Dr. A. E. Dunning. We quote one or two sentences, which give an idea of what her character was: "More than three thousand young women had passed from under her care, and on each one she had stamped something of her own personality. She was not willing to commit one of them to the world without the assurance that they had become followers of Christ, and that they would do some noble service." "How Life in a Country Town was made Social," "To Interest Children in Good Reading," and "Early Women Writers in America," are the titles of other good articles. Altogether the in-

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trial number of this magazine for the coming year bids fair to come up to the standard which has been set for it.

FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY begins the year with an excellent number. "America at the Paris Exposition," is a well-written article by Hon. Ferdinand W. Peck, Commissioner-General for the United States, and he speaks of the possibilities of the Exposition with an authority born of knowledge. "Wayside Views of Life in Persia," is by Robert E. Speer, so well known in Presbyterian mission work; "England's Free Hand on the Nile," by G. W. Stevens; "New Year's Day in Japan," by Onoto Watanna, and "Artistic American Furniture," by Florence Milner, are all well discussed. The serial is by Agnes and Edgerton Castle, "The Bath Comedy," S. R. Crockett contributes a story, "The Promotion of Sergeant Cubison." "The Misses Potter's Chaperon" is by Harriet A. Nash. The poetry is quite up to the standard of magazine poetry, and "Marginalia" is quite readable.

The New Year's number of St. NICHOLAS is very attractive in contents and illustrations. "The Little Boy and the Elephant," by Gustavus Frankenstein, is a story that will delight boys and girls alike. "Elizabethan Boys" is a stirring story by L. H. Sturdevant. "The Vanished Colony. A Historical Story," by Elbridge S. Brooks, is a story of Jamestown that truth may be made as interesting as fiction. The department of Nature and Science contains some very fine illustrations. The St. Nicholas League and the Letter Box are not the least attractive features of this number.

THE FORUM for January has thirteen articles, and the list of titles will draw a large and varied class of readers. The subjects range from "The Tariff a Living Issue," to "Commercial Possibilities of China—A Reply," and from "Some Defects of the Kindergarten in America," to "Reconstruction in Theological Education."

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Marriages.

PORTER—SUTTON—Dec. 16, 1899, by Rev. D. D. Dickey, at his home in Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, Mr. Alfred Porter and Miss Cora Elizabeth Sutton, all of Jefferson county, Ohio.

McGARVEY—SIMPSON—At the home of the bride's father, Mr. David Simpson, near Cowansville, Armstrong county, Pa., on Nov. 30, 1899, by Rev. Geo. B. Irwin, of Cowansville, Pa., Mr. William B. McGarvey, of Ford City, Pa., and Miss Lulu M. Simpson.

CRIDER—BLAIR—On Dec. 14, 1899, at the home of the bride's parents, near Chambersburg, Pa., by the Rev. Thomas J. Sherrard, Joseph C. Crider and Sarah Jane Blair.

Obituary.

[For publishing notice of death no charge will be made. Each additional line, ten cents, counting seven words to the line. The money should be sent with the notice. Those who ask their pastors to prepare such notices and send them for publication, should be careful to furnish him the money to be forwarded with the same to our office.]

LYON—At Philadelphia, on the 16th inst., the Rev. John Lyon, formerly of Carlisle, Pa., in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

FLETCHER—At a meeting of the session of the Second Presbyterian church, Allegheny, held Dec. 8, 1899, the following memorial was adopted, relative to the death of Mr. John F. Fletcher:

The deceased was born near McKeesport, Pa., March 19, 1825. At an early age he, with his parents, Thomas and Mary Scott Fletcher, removed to Butler county, Pa. Here he spent his boyhood days. The last 48 years of his life were spent in the employ of the Pennsylvania Co. In 1864, he married Miss Susan J. Welsh. One daughter, Mrs. Emma M. Rapp, of Emsworth, Pa., is their only heir. In 1872, Mr. Fletcher united with the Emsworth Presbyterian church. Removing to Allegheny, he was elected elder in the Second church in 1881, and so continued till his death, November 19, 1899. Mr. Fletcher's death calls all who knew him to mourn for a friend. He was a devoted husband, father and Christian. He specially loved his church, finding his chief joy in her ordinances of worship. As a member of session his counsel was wise, his duties were faithfully performed. He was a man of unquestioned sincerity and integrity, adorning the gospel of his Saviour. We miss him sorely. We would pray for his mantle of many virtues to fall on us with Spirit-power.

Resolved: That a copy of our action be printed in the Presbyterian Banner, and also forwarded to the bereft daughter.

George R. Elwell, Clerk.

In Memoriam.

Susan J. Fletcher, wife of John F. Fletcher, died Dec. 2, 1898.

HAWK—W. Cal Hawk, at his home, Freeport, Pa., on Dec. 16, 1899, in the fifty-second year of his age.

MONTGOMERY—At Washington, Pa., Dec. 6, 1899, Mrs. J. M. Montgomery, aged 62 years, 2 months and 9 days.

The deceased was born at Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Pa., Sept. 28, 1837. Her parents were Mr. and Mrs. John Fisher, who were both members of the Church of God, in which communion she was brought up, having in early years made a profession of her faith in Jesus Christ, and consecrated herself to his service.

In 1870 she moved to Glenwood and united by letter with the Presbyterian church of Hazelwood, under the pastorate of Rev. John Stuchell. In 1876, November 16, she was married to Mr. J. M. Montgomery, and transferred her membership to the church of Scottsdale. In 1884 they moved to Washington, Pa., where they made their home, and endeared themselves to all who knew them.

At the time of the organization of the Third Presbyterian church, in 1891, they both became identified with the new organization and were closely connected with all its operations. Mrs. Montgomery was a faithful and loyal member of the church, "diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." In the Sabbath school she was a capable and valuable teacher. In the Woman's Missionary Society she was an indefatigable worker and faithfully performed the duties of secretary. She was deeply interested in all the exceptional classes of our population, and counted nothing too hard to perform or too good to give for the advancement of Christ's kingdom either at home or abroad. She was loved by all who knew her. Her genial kindness won many a stranger. She tried to bring all the women into vital touch with the church's beneficence, and was held in high esteem by her co-workers, who lament her separation from them.

The large congregation of people who attended her funeral on Sabbath afternoon, December 10, bore testimony to the high place which she held in their esteem and the warm place which she occupied in their hearts. She left a beloved husband, who sadly feels her loss, and two sisters, who waited on her with fidelity and devotion during her last illness, namely, Mrs. Mary C. Winterburn, Pittsburg, Pa., and Mrs. Henrietta Milligan, Washington, Pa.

Although her death is a sad loss to her immediate friends, to the church of which she was a member, and to the women with whom she labored, we are comforted with the assurance that she has entered into rest, and that she was gone to be with Christ, "who loved her, and gave himself up for her."

M. R.

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Farm and Garden.

Schools for Farmers.

The Government, through the Department of Agriculture, co-operating with the land-grant colleges, which have been endowed by Congress for the education of the young farmers, and with the different State-aided colleges that have agricultural courses, has gone into the "correspondence school" business. It is asserted on the best of authority that half the people of the United States are occupied in producing from the soil directly, and that three-fourths of the \$600,000,000 annually brought into this country as the balance of trade comes to us as purchase money for our farm products. In view of these facts, it is no wonder that some of the States, as, for instance, Missouri, recognizing the importance of agricultural education, have enacted laws calling for instruction in agriculture and horticulture in the common schools. Many of the States are now offering opportunities for teachers in the common schools to receive such special instruction as will fit them for teaching elementary agricultural courses and conducting school gardens. In this educational movement the United States is not alone, for the British Government Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies has recently undertaken co-operative work in connection with the central educational authorities in each colony, for the purpose of introducing agriculture into the common schools. It is proposed to attach an agricultural instructor to each of the botanic stations, who will travel about, holding meetings and demonstrations and imparting information on improved methods directly to the planters. This will be particularly along special lines, as the budding and pruning of fruit trees, curing tobacco, handling sugar crops, etc.

The United States Department of Agriculture is about to issue a bulletin describing the "Reading Courses in Agriculture," which are maintained in connection with the State and national-endowed colleges. Perhaps the most important of these courses are those in connection with the College of agriculture are conducted in exactly the York State having made a special appropriation of \$25,000 to be used "in aiding the introduction of nature teaching in common schools and the carrying on of simple agricultural experiments."

These national correspondence courses in Agriculture of Cornell University, New same manner as the private correspondence schools that have recently sprung up all over the country, offering courses in mechanical and literary studies, and which now number their students by hundreds of thousands. Printed lessons on particular subjects, treated in various books, and on farm bookkeeping are sent to the farmers, wherever their names can be obtained. These lesson sheets are designed to bring the subject matter of the books up to date, to describe simple experiments illustrating the subject and suggesting important fundamental facts. Accompanying each set of lessons is a list of questions to be answered. The replies are sent to the superintendent of the reading course at the college, on receipt of which another lesson is mailed to the reader. In this way the superintendent keeps in touch with the students, and can exercise some control over his work by withholding advance lesson sheets until the questions are faithfully and properly an-

swered. In the Pennsylvania State College there are five correspondence courses, namely, crop production, live stock production, horticulture and floriculture, dairying and domestic economy. Each course consists of seven distinct subjects or books.

The Cornell plan is much the same, with the addition of the organization of local reading clubs, and the sending of special inspectors and lecturers to these clubs.

As pointed out above, the national commercial welfare is so entirely dependent upon the products of the soil, it is remarkable so little attention has hitherto been paid to the agricultural education of this "half of the community"—not a literal but an actual half.

The Department of Agriculture has already done an incalculable amount of good in directing the farmer's effort, and now that several States have taken up the matter independently, and the Secretary of Agriculture is thoroughly determined in his efforts to supply the scientific teaching required, no doubt Congress will shortly come to his aid.

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PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE RAILROAD.—Cleveland short Line. Schedule in effect Nov. 26, 1899.

CENTRAL TIME.	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Chicago and Cleveland "Flyer".....	7 15 am	11 15 am
Youngstown and Cleveland Mat.....	8 25 am	9 55 am
Lake Champlain Fast Line.....	12 50 pm	6 35 pm
Buffalo and Erie Express.....	8 25 am	1 20 pm
Cleveland and Chicago Express.....	2 30 pm	1 05 pm
Buffalo and Erie Express.....	2 30 pm	11 15 am
Cleveland "Flyer".....	6 00 pm	6 35 pm
Buffalo and Cleveland Express.....	10 20 pm	6 15 am
Cleveland and Youngstown Accom.....	9 35 am	5 10 pm
Beaver Falls Accommodation.....	6 45 am	1 35 pm
Beaver Falls Accommodation.....	9 30 am	6 40 am
Beaver Falls Accommodation.....	12 15 pm	12 30 pm
Beaver Falls Accommodation.....	3 30 pm	4 15 pm
New Castle and Oil City Express.....	4 20 pm	9 05 am
Beaver Valley Express.....	5 15 pm	9 30 am
Fayette City and New Haven.....	6 50 am	7 40 am
McKeesport and Fayette City.....	11 40 am	12 35 pm
Fayette City and New Haven.....	3 30 pm	4 55 pm
Fayette City Express.....	5 20 pm	9 05 am

Trains depart for Ellwood City, 15 35 a. m., 8 25 a. m., 12 50 p. m., 2 30 p. m., 4 30 p. m.
P. C. & Y. trains for Carnegie and Beechmont, 15 35 a. m., 17 45 a. m., 12 15 p. m., 13 00 p. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.
†Notice.—6 00 p. m. train on Sunday to Youngstown only.

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BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.—Schedule in effect November 20, 1898. Eastern Standard Time.

From Pittsburgh to.....	Leave.....	Arrive.....
Connellsville & Cumberland.....	6 20 am	6 35 am
Uniontown and Fairmont.....	6 40 am	12 37 am
Chicago.....	7 00 am	7 40 am
Washington and New York.....	8 00 am	6 35 am
Uniontown and Fairmont.....	8 00 am	7 35 pm
Connellsville and Mt. Pleasant.....	8 00 am	12 37 pm
Cincinnati and St. Louis.....	8 15 am	7 55 am
Washington, Pa., & Wheeling.....	8 25 am	6 10 pm
Connellsville & Uniontown.....	11 00 am	9 45 am
Broadford & Mt. Pleasant.....	11 30 am	9 45 am
Washington and Baltimore.....	12 45 pm	8 10 am
Connellsville & Mt. Pleasant.....	12 45 pm	5 00 pm
Uniontown & Fairmont.....	12 45 pm	7 35 pm
Washington, Pa., & Wheeling.....	3 35 pm	5 17 pm
Chicago.....	5 40 pm	6 20 pm
Connellsville & Uniontown.....	5 40 pm	5 00 pm
Connellsville & Uniontown.....	7 00 pm	2 40 pm
(Duquesne Limited), Philadelphia and New York.....	8 45 pm	8 10 pm
Chicago.....	8 50 pm	8 30 pm
Columbus & Cincinnati.....	9 50 pm	7 50 pm
Washington & Baltimore.....	9 50 pm	8 25 pm
Cincinnati & St. Louis.....	11 50 pm	.....

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. §Daily except Saturday. ¶Saturday only.
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BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RY.—From P. & W. Station Allegheny. Schedule in effect November 19, 1899.

Eastern Standard Time.	Leave	Arrive
Buffalo, Rochester, Punksy, DuBols and Bradford Exp.	9 00 a. m.	6 43 p. m.
DuBols, Falls Creek and Clearfield Ac.	10 10 p. m.	11 50 a. m.

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PIANOS...

Amongst the readers of "The Banner" there will be many who will buy pianos in the next few months. The times are good and your little boy or girl should begin music lessons at once. Your home will be doubly attractive with a beautiful piano in it. Before you decide upon a make investigate carefully the merits of the famous

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Temperance.

BY REV. JOHN F. HILL,
 Secretary of the General Assembly's Committee on Temperance.

The "Pure Liquors" Fallacy.

BY W. F. CRAFTS, D.D.

Another persistent fallacy that should be hunted to death because it is itself dragging so many to death, is the idea that it is chiefly because liquors are "adulterated" that they are harmful. On my speaking to the eminent Dr. January, of New York City, of the adulteration of intoxicants, he answered swiftly and intensely, "The worst thing ever put in drink is the alcohol." That is the verdict of science, known to every school boy in these days of scientific temperance, but the chief legislators of France and the United States have both, in recent legislation, put government endorsement on the antiquated ignorance that deems the adulterations rather than the alcohol responsible for the wrecks wrought by drink. The French legislators, after months of discussion, have solemnly proclaimed that "alcoholism is due to the effect on the human system of impure alcohols," "not to wine and beer, unless these are adulterated," etc. [Voice, Sept. 17, 1896.]

Our recent Congress put its seal on this antiquated fallacy by providing that distillers might bottle their goods while they were in the bonded warehouses in which our government shelters its worst foe, the purpose being to have the government seem to guarantee the "purity" of the whiskey. When Congressman Morse spoke of the horrible deeds of drunken men, Congressman Evans, of Kentucky, replied that these deeds were caused by the adulterations, with the implication that if only alcohol in its purity were used no trouble would follow. And there are fools, not a few, that believe that self-evident falsehood, and take the word of a rumseller that they are getting "pure liquors." It is not fusel oil that fuddles and intoxicates, nor is it cocculus indicus or any other of the motley crew sure to hide wherever alcohol makes his rendezvous. These may injure the man who drinks, but they do not madden him and so drive him to injure others. Every school boy knows it is the alcohol that makes a man break his wife's head and heart. The drugs may hurt a man's liver, but it is the alcohol that fires his lust. The drugs may kill the drinker, but it is the alcohol that makes him kill others.

The Most Dangerous Drink of All.

Yet another fallacy on which we need to concentrate the light until it becomes a burning glass to destroy it is the idea that lager beer, if not harmless, is the least harmful of alcoholic drinks. It is in fact the most dangerous of all, partly because this fallacy has made it seem one of the "little sins" that so many are willing to do.

I once examined the inmates of the Christian Home for Intemperate Men, in New York City, as to the way they reached the last ditch of drunkenness, and 80 per cent. told me that they began with beer. Yonder is the dark land of intemperance reached by two bridges, wine and beer. Over the wine bridge go 20 per cent.; over the beer bridge 80 per cent. The most important temperance work is to stand at the entrance of the seemingly harmless beer bridge and warn those who are thoughtlessly entering upon it.

Bon Ami

is not a toilet soap, but it will clean and remove all stains from the hands. It contains no acid or alkali to redden or roughen the skin.

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A Wonderful Shrub—Cures Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, Etc.

Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Bladder Disorders, difficult or too frequent passing water, Dropsy, etc. For these diseases a Positive Specific Cure is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub, called by botanists the piper methysticum, from the Ganges river, East India. It has the extraordinary record of 1,200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the Kidneys, and cures by draining out of the blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Lithates, etc., which cause the disease.
 Rev. John H. Watson testifies in the New



Mr. Calvin G. Bliss.

York World that it has saved him from the edge of the grave when dying of Kidney disease and terrible suffering when passing water. Mr. Calvin G. Bliss, North Brookfield, Mass., testifies of his cure of long standing Rheumatism. Mr. Jos. Whitten, of Wolfboro, N. H., at the age of eighty-five, writes of his cure of Dropsy and swelling of the feet, Kidney disorder and Urinary difficulty. Many ladies, including Mrs. C. C. Fowler, Locktown, N. J., and Mrs. Sarah Sharp, Montclair, Ind., also testify to its wonderful curative power in Kidney and allied disorders peculiar to womanhood.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail free, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. It is a Sure Specific and cannot fail. Address, The Church Kidney Cure Company, 403 Fourth avenue, New York.

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Women and Home.

EDITED BY NATALIE H. SNYDER.

New Year Song.

Keep out of the past! For its highways
Are damp with malarial gloom;
Its gardens are sere and its forests are drear,
And everywhere molders a tomb.
Who seeks to regain its lost pleasures
Finds only a rose turned to dust,
And its storehouse of wonderful treasures
Is covered and coated with rust.

Keep out of the past! It is haunted;
He who in its avenues gropes
Shall find there the ghost of a joy prized
the most,
And a skeleton throng of dead hopes.
In place of its beautiful rivers
Lie pools that are stagnant with slime,
And those graves gleaming white in the
phosphorus light.
Cover dreams that were slain in their
prime.

Keep out of the past! It is lonely,
And barren and bleak to the view;
Its fires have grown cold and its stories
are old—
Turn, turn to the present, the New!
To-day leads you up to the hill-tops
That are kissed by the radiant sun;
To-day shows us no tomb—all life's hopes
are in bloom—
And to-day holds a prize to be won.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Vexatious Children.

One would like to get the ear of children and suggest to them how much the parents' life—which means peace, hope, faith and joy—depends on their conduct, in speech and deed, in manner and bearing. If young people could only put themselves in their parents' place and imagine, wonderful things would follow. Some idler, who will not work from motives of fear or respect or ambition, might be spurred by love, if only to save his mother from reproach. Some thoughtless, selfish girl might deny herself whims and pleasures to bring satisfaction to the hearts of her people. Some young man might bear himself with a little more humility, and even condescend to give occasional information about his movements, if he had any idea of his father's feelings on certain occasions. Parents are kept at a distance, are denied proper confidences, have their convictions, wishes, tastes—if you please, foibles—disregarded, look in vain for signs of affection and gratitude, have their just pride in their children wounded, not because the children are bad or cruel, but only because it does not occur to them that, although they consider themselves independent of the old folks, the old folks are continually, willingly, pathetically dependent on them for what is more than living, or rather what is the heart of all living—for love.

Prodigal is too strong a word to describe a large number of children who are, however, a constant trial to their parents. They are bad tempered, sullen, disobliging in the home, or they are frivolous, light headed, unstable; or they are extravagant, wasteful, luxurious; or they are deceitful, unreliable, scheming. Sons will not fall into their father's plans, although they be most just and reasonable; daughters will form unfortunate attachments, which can only prove disastrous, and which the wiser wisdom of older people would have prevented. It is one of the cruelest ironies of life that a man should spend the best years of his life in hard, self-denying, successful work to make a home for his family, such as neither he

nor his people before him enjoyed, and that it should be made miserable for him by the disobedient, self-will and impracticableness of his children; that a man should amass great wealth, every penny of which is a sign of industry and integrity, and that he should see it become an instrument of mischief—supporting incompetent sons in idleness, and making his daughter a gilded bait for mean spirited fortune hunters. The possibilities of joy and sorrow within a family are known only to God.—From the "Potter's Wheel," by Ian Maclaren.

Rejoicings Upon the New Year's Coming of Age.

The Old Year being dead and the New Year coming of age, which he does by calendar law as soon as the breath is out of the old gentleman's body, nothing would serve the young spark but he must give a dinner upon the occasion, to which all the Days in the year were invited. The Festivals, whom he deputed as his stewards, were mightily taken with the notion. They had been engaged time out of mind, they said, in providing mirth and good cheer for mortals below, and it was time they should have a taste of their own bounty.

It was stiffly debated among them whether the Facts should be admitted. Some said the appearance of such lean, starved guests, with their mortified faces, would prevent the ends of the meeting.

Only the Vigils were requested to come with their lanterns to light the gentle folk home at night. All the days came. Covers were provided for 365 guests at the principal table; with an occasional knife and fork at the sideboard for the 29th of February.

Cards of invitation had been issued. The carriers were the Hours; 12 little merry whirligig foot pages that went all round and found out the persons invited. Well, they all met at last; fowl Days, fine Days, all sorts of Days, and a rare din they made of it. There was nothing but Hail, fellow Day! well met! * * *

Charles Lamb.

Hints on Health.

THE WATER CURE.

To "break up a cold" the vapor bath is invaluable, and an apparatus may be easily devised for its safe administration. Seat the patient, wearing a loose woolen robe or none at all, in a warm room over a tub, pin a blanket around the neck, letting it drape to the floor. Pour two or three gallons of boiling water into the tub, and steam enough will be given off to meet the demands of the occasion very well. If with the bath hot water is used freely as a drink, the treatment will be doubly effective. The danger of drinking while eating is greatly exaggerated. Iced drinks are hurtful, but a cup of fluid of moderate temperature taken with the meal is a distinct benefit, and a glass of water two or three hours after eating will help digestion. The best cure for constipation, as it so often exists, is a pint of cold water taken every morning on rising. It often gives the appetite that has been lack-



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ing, clears up the threatened headache and changes the whole aspect of the day.—Dr. Zay, in Housekeeper.

FOR THE MOUTH.

Two drachms each of the following: Powdered borax, tincture of myrrh, eau de Cologne, quarter of a pint of hot water. Add the borax and myrrh to the hot water, and when cold add the eau de Cologne, and bottle for use as required. A few drops of this, sprinkled on the brush before cleansing the teeth, will harden the gums. To use as a mouth wash, mix a few drops with a little cold or lukewarm water. For an excellent tooth powder use half a pound prepared chalk, one and a half ounces pulverized soap, two ounces powdered orris root, one drachm oil of saffras, and two ounces sugar. Mix thoroughly and keep in an air tight tin. Instead of putting the powder on the face of the brush put it on the sides. Then brush the teeth up and down instead of across. In this way the brush goes between the teeth, which is where they need cleaning the most.

HONEY.

Honey used as a medicine is very valuable, especially in lung and throat affections. Honey contains starch and sugar, which have, to a great extent, been digested by the bees. Occasionally one finds a person with whom it does not agree, but most people can take it with good results.

Household Recipes.

HOMINY CROQUETTES.

Mix together two cups of cold boiled hominy, two eggs, a teaspoonful of melted butter and a little salt, and a teaspoonful of flour; fry in hot drippings. Serve with maple syrup, honey, or melted sugar.

CINNAMON CAKES.

Cream three ounces of butter with four ounces of sugar, beating it well together, then add to it half a teaspoonful of ground cinnamon previously sifted, with one-half pound of fine flour, and work it all to a paste with one egg and just enough milk. Roll this paste out fairly thin, stamp it out with a biscuit cutter, and bake these biscuits on a baking sheet in a moderate oven.

A DELICIOUS SPICED MUSTARD FOR COLD.

Required: Four small onions, one clove of garlic, eight bay leaves, one and one-half pints of best vinegar, half a pound of mustard flour, two ounces of sugar, quarter of a teaspoonful of powdered cloves, quarter of a teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon. Chop the onions, cloves and bay leaves in rather large pieces. Place them in a covered earthenware jar, or a pie dish, covered over. Pour the vinegar over them, and let boil on the stove or in the oven for ten minutes. Then strain off the vinegar. Put the mustard in a bowl, see it has no lumps in it, mix it with the vinegar while it is still hot. Keep it very smooth during the mixing. Now stir in the sugar, cloves and cinnamon. Put this mixture in wide-mouthed, stoppered bottles or jars, and tie down tight.

Publishers' Announcement.

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Contents.

Chronicle and Comment—The "Seized" Flour Ships; Doctrine of Occasional Contraband; Situation in South Africa; Germany and Great Britain; Affairs in Luzon; Cuba; The Cruiser Montgomery; Bubonic Plague in Honolulu; New Panama Canal Company; The Bank and the Revenue.	3-4
Contribution—The Oratorio of the Messiah, by Thomas Parry, D.D.	5
Editorials—Has the Week of Prayer Outlived its Usefulness? The Call of Dr. Purves to New York; Unemployed Ministers and Vacant Churches; A Question of International Law; Notes.	6-7
With Pen and Camera—Two Cyclists Abroad, by F. C. Pillsbury.	8
Foreign Missions—Notes from Tsingtau, Kiao-tschou, China.	9
The Sunday School.	10
The Prayer-Meeting.	11
Christian Endeavor.	11
Correspondence—Is There a Surplus of Ministers? by Rev. Wm. Henry Roberts, D.D.; An Appeal of a Christian South African King; Over-Supply of Ministers and the Cure, by S. M. G.; "What's in a Name?" by Rev. G. Waldo Cherry.	12-13
Leisure Hour.	14-15
Young People.	16-18
Literature.	20-21
Marriages; Obituaries.	21
Farm and Garden.	22
Temperance.	22
Women and Home.	24
Letter From Ira D. Sankey; Educational; Personal; The Great Musician.	25
Churches and Ministers.	26-27
From Harrison County, Ohio, by Rev. W. W. Morton.	28
Necrology of 1899, by Rev. E. G. McKinley.	29-30
Finance and Markets.	31

Letter From Ira D. Sankey.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1899.

Presbyterian Banner, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Your letter asking me to write an article on Mr. Moody's work has been received. I have declined a number of tempting offers to write a "life" of Mr. Moody as I knew him, and have decided not to do so, for the reason that it has been decided by the family of Mr. Moody that his eldest son, W. R. Moody, should write the official and authorized "life," the entire proceeds from which are to go to the support of the schools founded by Mr. Moody.

This book will be brought out just as soon as it can be wisely and properly prepared. I have no doubt there will be many "Lives of Mr. Moody" published; but I trust that his real friends will, as far as possible, stand by Mr. Moody's interests, and furnish letters, incidents, etc., to his son for the compilation of such a book as will do credit to the life and character of one of the most remarkable men of the century.

Yours truly,

Ira D. Sankey.

The Bible Society of Allegheny County is introducing the Scriptures among the foreigners of this region, and it respectfully requests all pastors and churches that observe the Week of Prayer to remember this work at some appropriate time.

R. C. Miller, President.

Educational.

Prof. Elliott Coues, of Washington, D. C., the world-famed naturalist, is dead. He died a few days since at Johns Hopkins Hospital, after a serious operation. Dr. Coues was born in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1842. He was graduated at the Columbian University, in Washington, in 1861. He entered the United States army as a medical cadet in 1862, and left it as a surgeon many years later. He was a member of at least fifty foreign and American scientific societies.

The distinctive feature of a normal school is to train its students to become efficient teachers. To do this the subject matter must be understood, the method of presentation clearly defined and keen insight into the needs and actions of human nature developed. The Clarion Normal aims to meet these requirements in its corps of well-trained instructors and its closely supervised practice school. Whether one expects to teach or not, the prescribed course is an excellent preparation for a successful life.

The University of Pennsylvania announced a few weeks ago a gift of \$250,000 for a new laboratory of physics. The provost of the university announced on December 23, as a Christmas gift, another gift of \$250,000. Of this sum \$200,000 have been contributed without any restriction as to its use by the trust-new dormitory buildings, now in course of erection. This addition to the dormitory system—which will be completed by August 1, 1900—involves an outlay of \$240,000, and affords dormitory room for 175 additional students.

Yale University has received a gift of \$500,000. It came from the Misses Olivia and Carrie Stokes, of New York, sisters of the millionaire banker, A. P. Stokes. This money will be devoted to erecting a new administration building. New buildings to cost \$1,000,000 were voted for the bi-centennial on December 27, in the shape of an alumni hall, a new dining hall and a memorial vestibule. The university recently received \$25,000, the amount of a bequest under the will of the late Mrs. S. A. Van Nostrand to form a fund to be called the "D. Van Nostrand" fund, after her husband, the late publisher, of New York City. The fund is for the Sheffield scientific department.

Mrs. Milton H. Losee, says the Kansas City Star, is planning a school for servant girls. The plan contemplates the erection of a \$200,000 college for housekeepers and maids, where experienced teachers will instruct in all the branches of household art, and the diploma awarded to the graduate will assert that the holder has passed a creditable examination in all the courses of instruction, including departments in laundering, scientific cooking of meats, vegetables, and in the making of breads and pastries, hand-sewing, waist and skirt cutting, nursing and care of the sick, chamber work, dishwashing, sweeping, and, in fact, all of the branches necessary to complete housekeeping. It is the purpose to erect a building where 100 servant girls can be accommodated as resident pupils, the building to include a complete banquet hall. The pupils will live in the building, and, aside from the course of study already outlined, will receive instruction in the proper care of themselves, so as to make them fit, from every standpoint, for the ideal servant. Banquets will be served and small parties catered to, the public can have fine washing done, and the products of the school will be placed on the market, thus demonstrating the work of the institution in a practical way.

Personal.

The will of the late Daniel Sharp Ford, publisher of the Youth's Companion, disposes of an estate of about \$2,500,000. The will gives \$77,000 direct to public charitable and religious institutions, mostly in Massachusetts, and provides annuities for others. The will also bequeaths \$35,000 to the Baptist Social Union, subject to conditions, among them that it shall become a corporation within two years after the testator's death. This sum is to be used for the erection of a building for the use of the union. The entire Youth's Companion plant, with certain real estate, is left to the executors, to be administered for the benefit of the Baptist Social Union. Of the residue one-sixth goes to the American Baptist Home Mission Union and one-ninth each to several other New England churches.

Hugh Lupus Grosvenor, the Duke of Westminster, died of pneumonia, December 22. He was born at Eton in 1825, and succeeded his father as third Marquis of Westminster in 1869. He was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford. He was member of Parliament from Chester from 1847 to 1868, and was created Duke of Westminster in 1874, being one of the Whig Dukes of Mr. Gladstone's creation. At the time of the introduction of the Home Rule bill by Mr. Gladstone the Duke deserted his leader for the Unionist camp, but on other questions he was loyal, and in Mr. Gladstone's closing years in Parliament he was his chief supporter in the ex-premier's crusade against the Turkish atrocities in Armenia. He was for many years chairman of the Armenian Committee, and at Chester in 1895 he supported Mr. Gladstone when the latter delivered his great speech in behalf of the Armenian Christians.

The Great Musician.

Remanyi, the famous violinist, when asked on one occasion why he abstained from flesh food of all kinds, instantly seized his violin, and after producing one of his marvelous soul-enchanting productions, remarked, "That is the reason—if I ate meat I could not do that." A diet of fruits, properly prepared cereals, with the addition of a few nuts or nut products, is necessary to produce that fine quality of brain and nerves necessary for the highest attainments in music or morals—all that is best and most glorious in humanity—and for the simple reason that these food products constitute the natural diet of man. Man is not naturally carnivorous, and his life is shortened and his maladies multiplied by the use of animal flesh as food.

The perfect way in diet is made easy by the remarkable inventions and discoveries of the Battle Creek, Mich., Sanitarium Health Food Co., which have enabled them to produce foods unequalled for nutrient qualities, gustatory properties, and all that goes to make up a perfect nutrient. For a quarter of a century the foods of this company have stood the crucial test of practical experience, and have been the means of saving thousands from untimely graves.

Granola, one of the leading products of this company, is now to be obtained from first-class grocers. It has a rich, nutty flavor, and three times the food elements of beef, thoroughly cooked, ready for immediate use, with the addition of fruit juice, or milk.

A free sample will be sent to any reader of the Presbyterian Banner who will send the name of a grocer who does not sell Granola, to the Battle Creek, Mich., Sanitarium Health Food Co.

Churches and Ministers.

Presbyterian.

Pittsburgh and Vicinity.

At the Christmas treat of the Mt. Washington Sabbath school, this city, a complete surprise was sprung upon the pastor, Rev. C. S. McClelland, D.D. His Sabbath school class presented him with a handsome Morris chair and the congregation presented him with a purse containing \$89.75, nearly all in gold.

The Riverdale church, Rev. G. P. Atwell, pastor, recently welcomed fifteen new members into its communion, fourteen on profession and one by letter. During the present pastorate of fourteen months, forty names have been added to the church roll, twenty-eight having united on confession and twelve by certificate. The Sabbath school membership has also increased over fifty per cent. The present interest in the church is very manifest. On Christmas night the congregation gave their pastor and his wife a very happy surprise. On their return from making a call they found that practically the whole congregation had assembled and taken possession of their home. The first thing to greet the ears of the surprised couple was the sweet strains of music. When this ceased Mr. W. T. Harper, one of the elders, in an appropriate little address, presented the pastor with a beautiful shaving outfit, and his wife with a fine set of Haviland china. In addition to these presents from the congregation, a number were received from individual members. The gifts are all highly appreciated and the good will which prompted the givers to such a manifestation of kindness will never be forgotten.

Pennsylvania.

Kenneth Square.—At a recent communion this church, Rev. R. A. Hunter, pastor, received 32 new members, five by letter and 27 on profession.

Uniontown.—The Central church is now in a flourishing condition. Audiences are larger than ever before in the history of the church. Last Sabbath week 18 more persons were received into the church.

Homer City.—Union services have been held at this place, which continued for five weeks. Rev. A. H. Kaylor, of Allegheny, with the indorsement of the clergymen of the Ministerial Association, conducted the meetings, which resulted in the conversion of one hundred and fifty persons. This association heartily recommends Mr. Kaylor as an evangelist.

New London.—This church was served for many years by Rev. Robert P. Du Bois. At the time of his death he left a valuable property to his daughter, Miss Amelia Du Bois, with the stipulation that at her death it was to be conveyed to the church as a parsonage. The daughter died recently, and the trustees of the church are about accepting the mansion under the terms of the will.

Harrisburg.—At the recent meeting of the Presbytery of Carlisle Miss Lois Carrie Galbraith, of the Dickenson church, volunteered and was accepted as a missionary to the Taos Valley, N. M., she volunteering not only to pay her own salary, but to pay her own expenses going to the field. The Women's Board of Missions have gratefully accepted this offer and appointed her to the field.

New Castle.—The Central church received

46 new members at the December communion, and on the 19th Rev. Samuel H. Moore, D.D., was installed as pastor, he having taken charge of this church November 1. Rev. J. M. Mealey, D.D., of Waynesburg, preached the sermon; Rev. W. M. Keith, Mahoningtown, presided, and Rev. Wm. Taylor, D.D., charged the pastor and Rev. H. S. Jordan, D.D., the people.

Philadelphia.—The will of Ellen M. Lisle, of this city, leaves to the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen, Presbyterian Board of Home Missions and Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, \$1,000 each, and to the Presbyterian Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers and Widows and Orphans of Deceased Ministers, \$2,000. This is to be paid on the death of her sister, who inherits her property.

Portersville.—This church, on December 25, had a most delightful Sabbath school entertainment. A children's cantata was rendered, "The Crowning of Christmas," which was most creditable to all concerned. Following the exercises the school was given a good treat. Among other gifts the congregation presented the pastor with a purse of money. This is one of the strong rural churches of the synod. There is much evidence of a new interest in our Sabbath school, manifested by the organization of a large Home Department class to begin work the first Sabbath of January, 1900. The class will number at least 25.

Narberth.—The members of this church on Friday evening, December 22, tendered a reception to Rev. L. Y. Graham, Jr., upon the completion of his third year as pastor. The church was tastefully decorated, refreshments were served, after which Elder S. J. Baker presented a substantial purse to Mr. Graham on behalf of the congregation. During the present pastorate the church has witnessed a steady growth. From a small chapel in which they worshiped three years ago, the congregation has moved into a fine church edifice where the best facilities for church work are afforded. The various organizations connected with the church are in a flourishing condition and in view of the rapidly increasing population the outlook for the Presbyterians here is very encouraging.

Philadelphia.—The St. Paul church, which was organized by the Presbytery of Philadelphia last October, has made rapid progress. The new organization is situated in the very heart of the residential section of West Philadelphia, which is being rapidly built up with very comfortable homes from year to year. Rev. Dr. J. R. Miller has been the minister in charge since the organization and will continue until a pastor is chosen. With a strong man as pastor, the St. Paul church, in view of its location, is destined shortly to become a church with great influence.—The West Park church, Rev. J. Henry Sharpe, D.D., pastor, received at the recent communion twenty-seven members, fourteen on confession of Christ.—On last Sabbath week a number of the pastors devoted either a prelude or an entire discourse to the "Life and work of Dwight L. Moody."—During last week most of the Sabbath schools held their Christmas entertainments. The gifts of the schools were generally devoted to the Presbyterian Orphanage.—Last Sabbath night the Union Tabernacle, Susquehanna avenue, and Chambers churches held solemn watch-night services closing at midnight with the ushering in of the new year. A

dawn service was held at 6 o'clock New Year's morning at Bethany church.—The Rev. Robert W. Peach, of Quincy, Mass., has been unanimously elected pastor of the Second church, Camden, N. J.

West Virginia.

Mannington.—A fine church location, costing more than four hundred dollars, was presented to this church as a Christmas gift on Sabbath, December 24. At the morning service it was solemnly consecrated to the worship of God by the pastor, Rev. Geo. Trach, Ph.D. The singing for the occasion was pronounced the finest ever heard in the city. Among the chief contributors to the instrument might be mentioned Mrs. Margaret Beatty, \$250; Ladies' Aid Society, \$40; F. A. Prichard, \$25; Frank Blackshere, \$25, and others paying smaller sums. The congregation feels grateful for such a gift.

Ohio.

East Liverpool.—Rev. H. Ryland began a series of meetings in the Second church on December 31.

East Liverpool.—Rev. John Lloyd Lee, pastor of the First church, states that his resignation will take effect April 1, and that he has resigned because of the ill health of his family.

New Carlisle.—This church is flourishing under the pastorate of Rev. Walter Kling, Ph.D. Congregations have doubled in size, and the Christian Endeavor numbers seventy-five in average attendance. One hundred hymnals (chapel edition) have been put in the church, and the pews supplied with book racks. Considerable repairs have been made on the church by way of modernizing the pulpit, etc. The parsonage also has come in for a liberal share, all having been done since the middle of last October, without incurring any debt.

Toledo.—The past year has been the most prosperous one in the history of the Collingwood church. Subscriptions for current expenses were about \$1,000 greater than last year, and the church doesn't owe a dollar. This is the largest church in the Maumee Presbytery, although it is but six years old. The building board reported enough funds on hand to pay for all work thus far accomplished on the new church building, and pay about half of the expense necessary to complete the chapel part of the new church in time for occupancy in the latter part of the coming spring. Contributions for the boards and other benevolent purposes were last year \$463.37, as against \$817 for the year just closed. In addition to other expenses, the congregation is now paying the expenses of a missionary in the foreign field. One of the best reports submitted was that of the Ladies' Society, which has a balance in the treasury of over \$2,000.

New Jersey.

East Orange.—The First church of this city has called the Rev. Donald D. Munro, of Little Falls, N. Y. Mr. Munro is a Scotchman.

Camden.—The congregation of the Second church, at a meeting held last week, called Rev. Robert W. Peach, of Quincy, Mass., to the pastorate of the church. The pulpit has been vacant since the resignation of Rev. Dr. J. C. Russell in September.

Trenton.—The Rev. D. R. Foster, pastor of Bethany church, on Sabbath evening, December 17, announced his intention to resign his pastorate. His reason is the state of his health, his physician earnestly advising

a period of rest. A congregational meeting has been called for December 28. The church was organized by Mr. Foster thirteen years ago and has had no other pastor. Iowa.

Davenport.—The Kirkwood Boulevard church was dedicated December 17. The morning sermon was delivered by Rev. W. G. Craig, LL.D., of Chicago, and Rev. Dr. R. F. Sample, of New York, gave the evening sermon. The exercises were interesting. Many of the former pastors and friends were invited to be present and those who could not come responded by letter. The cost of the new church was \$51,510, not including the cost of the furnishing, which amounted to \$5,000, and was paid for by the ladies, nor the magnificent memorial windows, nor cost of ground, \$17,500, which was subscribed at the dedication. The pastor, Rev. J. B. Donaldson, and the congregation have been untiring in their efforts toward the erection of this handsome home, and well deserved success has crowned their efforts.

Nebraska.

Freemont.—Our church at this place has taken another step in advance under the faithful leadership of the present pastor, Rev. N. Chesnut. Up to within the last few weeks we have never had a manse, and the effort to raise the needful funds has been successful and a house has been purchased near the church building which has been fitted up and is now the home of the minister.

Ashton.—Under the pastoral care of Rev. Louis E. Humphrey, our people here are pushing forward to better things. On account of the close times, when our house of worship was rebuilt after being destroyed by the cyclone, we were unable to secure any better seats than common chairs, but we are now arranging to secure pews from one of our Iowa churches, which will be quite an improvement. It is hoped that they may soon be received and put in their proper place.

Elgin.—Rev. Oscar Bostrom, the pastor of our church here, does not confine his endeavors to the town, but goes out to the country where he has found an opportunity of gathering a congregation. On the 19th of December the Rev. N. S. Lowrie visited this field, and in company with Pastor Bostrom, organized a Presbyterian church of sixteen members near the place where an organization formerly existed. The name of the new church is Zion. Three elders were chosen, ordained and installed.

Ansley.—On account of the great drought many of our members removed from this place, and the services were discontinued for some time. The return of prosperity and favorable crops have brought additional members so that regular services have been resumed. Rev. Paul B. Naylor, our pastor at Litchfield, supplies our church one Sabbath each month, in consequence of which our people feel much encouraged.

Valentine.—The pastor-at-large in Box Butte Presbytery, Rev. J. C. Sloan, was with us on the second Sabbath of December and administered the communion. Seven new members were welcomed into church fellowship, two of whom united on confession of faith. Mr. James Oastler, of Princeton Seminary, in charge of the field, is much encouraged with the hopeful outlook.

Hebron.—As the Rev. Dr. Silas Cooke approaches the end of the tenth year of his

successful pastorate at this place, he is honored with a unanimous call to our church at Red Oak, Iowa, where he will have a much wider field for aggressive work. He has accepted this call, and at an early day a special meeting of the Nebraska City Presbytery will be called to release him, and at the same time elect his successor to the office of stated clerk, a position he has filled with credit for several years. Mrs. Cooke is the president of the Presbyterian Ladies' Missionary Society, where she has rendered very efficient service, and will be greatly missed. Thus it is that the surrounding states draw from Nebraska our energetic and successful workers. These faithful workers will long be remembered and held in high esteem.

Arkansas.

Mammoth Springs and Mt. Olivet.—The missionary work of the Presbyterian Church in Northern Arkansas has resulted in the organization of two churches by a committee composed of Rev. Asa Leard, D.D., and Rev. E. J. Nugent, appointed by the Ozark Presbytery. The church of Mammoth Spring was organized November 14. Eleven persons were received on profession and five by letter, all adults. One person was baptized, two elders and three trustees were elected. Prospects are good for building up a good church. Mammoth Spring has an area of nearly twenty acres, is probably the largest spring in the United States. It furnishes power for a cotton factory, a five-hundred barrel capacity flour mill and an electric light plant, and has yet an immense power going to waste. On November 15 the committee organized a church nine miles west of Mammoth Spring. This church, which is to be known as Mt. Olivet Presbyterian church of Fulton county, Ark., opens with a membership of nineteen. Twelve were received by profession and seven by letter, making nineteen in all. Four persons were baptized. Three elders and three trustees were elected. All these persons are from the Northern States and own their own homes. They have a Sabbath school at this place. This region is a promising mineral section. The people have just begun to awake to the possibilities of their country and offer a fair chance to capital and enterprise to open up the country.

South Dakota.

Lead.—This church has been favored by sufficient help from our Board of Church Erection to enable it to complete its house of worship. Rev. W. S. Patterson, the minister for nearly five years, is now again located at Brandt, Pa., where he has again accepted work after over twenty years service in South Dakota. The present minister is Rev. C. H. Foland, late of Whitewood.

Colman, Wentworth and Bethel.—The membership of Colman church is now more than doubled by the reception on December 24 of fourteen young men and women, including parents, and all but one by confession. The minister, Rev. U. G. Lacey, assisted by Evangelist E. R. Vance, of Moody Bible Institute, had previously led the congregation in two weeks of special evangelistic meetings. These accessions, together with their house of worship, give this church a new lease of life and much increased power for good. Wentworth congregation, after using for twelve years a chapel with minister's living rooms in the rear, now rejoices in both a comfortable manse and a new house of worship, into

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Write for particulars.

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

which they entered at the beginning of the New Year. At a recent communion season they welcomed two by confession, parents, who also presented their babe for baptism. They will not dedicate their house of worship until spring. Mr. Lacey came to them fresh from Omaha Seminary less than two years since. In that time each one of his three churches has arisen and built a new house of worship, and this one also a new manse. Best of all, the other two congregations have experienced marked revival, greatly increasing the membership and strengthening the work, and it will presently manifest itself here. Mr. Lacey is appreciated and greatly beloved in all this broad field, really now grown too broad for one man. Bethel church, about equidistant from Wentworth and Colman, and under the care of the same minister, recently dedicated its new house of worship. During the first half of December special evangelistic meetings were held under the lead of its minister, assisted by Evangelist E. R. Vance. Marked manifestations of spiritual quickening appeared. Thirty-eight persons for the first time gave expression of purpose to live for Christ. Half of these were welcomed into the church 17 ult., ten of whom are parents, who also presented their children for baptism. Nine adults and nine infants were baptized. This increases the membership over one-third. It was the most memorable experience in all the history of this congregation.

Episcopal.

Rev. Robert Meech, who for the past twenty-five years has had charge of Christ Episcopal church, Allegheny, has resigned, the resignation taking effect the first of the year. It is understood that Dr. Meech will occupy the pulpit until the vacancy is filled.

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From Harrison County, Ohio.

BY REV. W. W. MORTON.

Barring scraps of church news, the readers of The Banner seem to hear but rarely from Ohio. The object of this letter is to enlighten their darkened minds as to an important section of the State, and add this needed element to the potpourri mixed each week at 708 Penn avenue. The writer has not forgotten his native State and the people of his first charge in old Hillands, and those of his last charge in Allegheny, for whom his heart still yearns in love; but the need of a more active out-door life and a love for God's part of the world—the country, and a call from Beech Spring, one of the oldest and best known churches west of the Ohio—made a Buckeye of him, and a shepherd among the hills of the State beautiful.

To get before the reader the location of our county, let him think of Jefferson county extending along the Ohio River for about thirty-two miles—with Steubenville at the exact middle of this river front—and reaching west from ten to eighteen miles, varying mainly with the trend of the river. Now, west of Jefferson, to the north, lies Carroll county, and to the south Harrison county, with its over four hundred square miles of territory, its county seat, Cadiz, a town of 2,000 people—one-fourth colored people—but the richest town of its size in all Ohio. The country here, and in the contiguous parts of Jefferson county, is as much like old Washington county, Pa., in its limestone soil, its stiff Presbyterian mud and its contour of surface, as any region of country we have ever seen. There are these differences, however, the soil is newer, and therefore less exhausted, and its roads are newer also, and therefore worse. Like Washington county, also, it has riches below the surface. Its coal beds are of the finest, and seem to crop out on almost every farm. We have our shed filled with excellent coal at five and a half cents per bushel—\$1.37½ per ton, delivered. And they who read the papers know that we have our oil fields as well. During the early oil interest in Washington county Rev. Laverty Grier said to the writer, when assisting him at communion at Buffalo Village, that he did not think it would amount to anything, because God does not enrich a country on the surface as that county was rich, and below the surface, too. He afterward saw his mistake, however. God does sometimes make a country doubly rich, and this is true of Harrison county. The well-known Bricker well is only a few miles from this spot, and near it at least three others, all heavy producers, yielding, each of them, about a hundred barrels per day. To the northwest, only fifteen miles away, lies the better known, but now almost emptied, Scio pool,—doubtless there is more to follow.

In one other matter, at least, there is a marked resemblance between the two counties; Harrison, like Washington county, is a sheep raising county. When wool fell in price this industry suffered; but with better times the farmers are at it again, and the interest is perhaps greater than ever. Sheep are away up, and mutton must be, for we have scarcely had a "sniffle" of our favorite dish—mutton chops—since crossing the Rubicon.

Our Ohio farmers show the usual marks of prosperity. There seems to be a ready sale for their products, and prices are fair. At the same time living here is as cheap as

we have found it anywhere. Flour at our fine Hopedale mill sells for \$3.25 per barrel; excellent steak can be bought for 14 cents per pound; butter averages 15 cents; eggs, 12 cents; oats is ordinarily about 25 cents per bushel, and corn 30—it is higher this year, however, on account of the oil excitement and a light local crop. Hay is usually delivered at \$6 per ton, but this, too, has an oil price this year, some being offered at \$7 in the stack.

By the way, a large number of our people are ex-Pennsylvanians. Walter Lowry Allen, a Beech Spring elder, came from Fayette county, and bought just beyond the line in Jefferson county in '83. He is one of the largest land owners we have, and one of the most consecrated givers we have known. Following him from the same county came Charles Phillips, Mr. Campbell, J. G. Dixon—recently made an elder in the Hopedale church—Lucius Carson and George Cunningham. T. J. Robertson, his sister, Mrs. Irwin, and others, hail from Westmoreland county; and J. Y. Boyce, another Hopedale elder, Mr. McEwen, and others, from Washington county. This, of course, is only a very partial list. The fact that we found so many old Keystoneers here that we have been quite at home from the first.

And in this connection we want to add, that if there are others on that side the river who are thinking of a change, and went to make a wise one, the writer, or any of the above-named, would be glad to furnish needed information—good, sound Presbyterians preferred.

Hopedale, from which this classic effusion goes forth, is a beautiful little country town on the Cadiz and Steubenville road, eighteen miles from the river, two miles by good pike from Millers, on the P. C. C. & St. L. and three miles from the W. & L. E. at Unionville. It was founded by Cyrus McNeely in the fifties, and the normal college he planted here has done a noble work. Its founder was a warm abolitionist in his day, and his old home beyond Beech Spring was a noted station on the Underground Railway. The college was allowed to suspend work five years ago, but is now in active operation again under the management of Prof. W. E. Harsh. Its main purpose is to give a business and normal course; but it serves also as a good preparatory school, and will ere long, we hope, be able to give a full course. Students will find here a good moral atmosphere and an exceedingly low cost of living. Of the churches hereabout we will write at another time. If not incompatible with the dignity of the staid old Banner, we would like to add that we need in Hopedale a good shoemaker, and as Presbyterians are supposed to stick to the last, we would be glad if a man of that type would apply.

Hopedale, O., Dec. 27, 1899.

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Statement of a Noted Physician.

The astonishing statement that Asthma can be cured, coming from so well known an authority as Dr. Rudolph Schiffmann, will be of interest to sufferers from Asthma, Phthisis and Hay Fever. The Doctor's offer, coming as it does, from a recognized authority, who during a practice of over 30 years has treated and cured more cases of Asthma and its kindred than any living doctor, is certainly a generous one and an innovation in this age of countless fraudulent nostrums. Believing that the honest way to sell a remedy is to let those who would buy convince themselves of its merits before purchasing, Dr. Schiffmann has authorized this paper to say that he will send a free trial package of his remedy, "Schiffmann's Asthma Cure," to any sufferer who sends his name on a postal card before February 1st. This remedy has cured thousands of cases that were considered incurable. Being used by inhalation, it reaches the seat of the disease direct, stops the spasm instantly and insures sweet and refreshing sleep. A free trial package will convince the most skeptical. Those desiring to try a free sample should address Dr. R. Schiffmann, 164 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.

The Tale of One City.

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Christmas at Markleton.

Markleton Sanatorium celebrates Christmas in a rather unique way. The spacious dining-room is ornamented with a tree that is large enough and fine enough to delight the heart of young and old. The mountaineers come in from many miles; gifts are distributed, music and song delight the audience, and some who rarely enter a church hear the simple gospel preached with earnest power. The occasion seems to be highly appreciated by the natives, as on the recent Christmas evening hundreds braved the storm and cold and snow to fairly crowd the large hall. The choir did beautifully. Mrs. Boyd, of Butler, sang a fine solo; Mr. Hays, of Washington, did himself great credit as Santa Claus, and the Rev. Mr. Barnett set forth the gospel meaning of the season with simplicity and fervor.

Deceased Ministers.

The Rev. Jacob Boyd Andrews, assistant pastor of the First Presbyterian church, of San Jose, Cal., died on Monday evening, January 11, after a long illness. He was a native of Pennsylvania and a graduate of Lafayette College and McCormick Theological Seminary.

The Rev. John Lyon, a member of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, was buried in Carlisle, Pa., December 26, where he was born July 27, 1821.

The Rev. Verner D. Carroll, of Amenia, N. Y., died December 21, owing to injuries received by falling under a car in Jersey City.

The Rev. Luther Little, a member of the Presbytery of Hudson, died at his home in Mount Hope, N. Y., December 28, aged 76 years. He was a graduate of Princeton Theological Seminary and pastor of the church of Mount Hope nearly 40 years.

Necrology of 1899.

BY REV. H. G. M'KINLEY.

The obituary record of the year 1899, like its predecessors, contains the names of many renowned in the various departments of life. The literary world lost Sir Monier Monier-Williams, of the University of Oxford, the famous Sanskrit scholar; Henrich Kiepert, professor in the University at Berlin, probably the greatest authority on the geography of antiquity; Prof. G. W. Leitner, the celebrated German linguist; Grant Allen, the versatile scientist and author, aged 52; J. Codman Ropes, the civil war historian, 63; Mrs. Southworth, the popular writer; Victor Cherbuliez, the French novelist of the "romanesque" style; Moritz Busch, the biographer of Bismarck; Lawrence Gronlund, the Socialist author, 53; Major Geo. E. Pond, an authoritative writer on military topics, 62; Rev. Dr. Gosman (N. J.), who with Dr. T. Lewis was chosen to edit the first published volume of Lange's Commentaries, and others later, 80; H. L. Hastings (Mass.), the well-known writer of anti-inflid tracts and author of many hymns, among them being, "Shall we meet beyond the river?"; Horatio Alger (N. Y.), the writer of boys' stories, the most popular, "Ragged Dick," "Luck and Pluck" and "Tattered Tom"; Florence Marryat (Mrs. Frances Lean), whose sea stories were as famous in her day as Clark Russell's are now, 62; Charles Graham (N. Y.), the ballad writer, one of his greatest successes being "Two little girls in blue"; Emile Erckman, who, with M. Chatrian, wrote "Le Conscript" and many other historical novels; Rev. Dr. C. S. Robinsin (N. Y.), the compiler of "Songs for the sanctuary" and other collections of church hymns, 69; Rev. Dr. Robt. Lowry (N. J.), who wrote "Shall we gather at the river?" "Where is my wandering boy to-night?" "I need Thee every hour," etc.; Dr. W. D. Hartman (Pa.), the well-known chonchologist, who wrote exclusively on subjects of mollusks and shells; C. Ed. Drury-Fortnum, the antiquarian and recognized authority on gems, bronzes and majolica; Mrs. C. Parr Traill, the last survivor of the five Strickland sisters, all of whom were successful writers, 97; Consul W. Butterfield, the American historical writer, 70, and Amos Perry, secretary of the R. I. Historical Society, 87.

Of the journalistic force were Robt. Bonner (N. Y.), the founder of The Ledger and owner of Maud S, Dexter and Senol, the celebrated race horses, which he would not permit to be matched for money; C. Y. Wheeler, formerly proprietor of the Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye, 53; Rev. Dr. Grier, of the Philadelphia Presbyterian, 80; Potter, of the Herald and Presbyter; Folsom, the Georgia poet; Ford, of the Youth's Companion, 77; McLaughlin, of the Philadelphia Times; Walsh, of the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle; Adams, of the Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union and Citizen; Capt. Horn, the yachting editor of the London Times; Richard Gowing, the English journalist and secretary of the Cobden Club; Robert Clark, the Cincinnati, O., publisher; W. H. Appleton, of D. Appleton & Co., New York, and Moses W. Dodd, the last survivor, perhaps, of the founders of the New York Book Trade, 87.

In the department of theology and Christian labor, Protestantism mourns the departure of Dwight L. Moody, the peerless evangelist; Rev. Dr. S. H. Kellogg, the honored ex-professor of the Western The-

ological Seminary, prolific writer, renowned Hindustani scholar and India missionary, Rev. Dr. John Gillespie (N. J.), the lamented secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, 60; Rev. Dr. J. A. Allen, for 25 years the superintendent of the Presbyterian Board of Publication; Rev. Dr. W. E. Moore, the permanent clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.; Rev. Dr. Chas. Morell, ex-moderator of the Irish General Assembly; Rev. Dr. Chiniquay, called the "Apostle of Temperance"; doctors: Beggs, aged 69; Hoge, of Virginia; French, of New Jersey, 67; Murdock, of New York, 75; Sprout, of Long Island, 63; Lowes, of Ohio, 63; Ormiston and White, of California, 78; Brownson, Hamilton, 75, and Shanks, 55, of Pennsylvania; Thompson, the Manila chaplain, and the Christian missionary, Rev. Dr. Alles, all of the Presbyterian Church.

Of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishops John P. Newman, of New York; Drs. Wm. Cox, of Pennsylvania; Wm. Butler, of Massachusetts, the founder of missions in India and Mexico; J. H. Cook, of Delaware, the bishop of the African Church, and Lewis Miller, of Ohio, the president of the Chautauqua Assembly.

Of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. Jno. Williams, of Connecticut, the presiding ranking bishop in America; Dr.

H. A. Neeley, bishop of the Maine diocese; H. N. Pierce, of Arkansas, and ex-Bishop Lloyd, of Bangor, Wales, 56.

Of the Congregational Church, the Rev. Chas. M. Lamson, of Connecticut, the president of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and Dr. Chas. A. Berry, of England. A noted English Baptist, Rev. Dr. Wm. Landees; the Universalist of Massachusetts, Dr. D. P. Livermore; the secretary of the American Missionary Association, Rev. Dr. M. E. Strieby; the editorial superintendent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, Rev. Dr. Wm. Wright; Henry C. F. Somerset, the eighth duke of Buford, who held in his power the gift of 24 livings in the Church of England, and Pope Saphronius, Patriarch of the Orthodox Greek Church of Alexandria, Lybia, Ethiopia and all Egypt, 103.

Of the Roman Catholic Church, Louis de Goesbriand, senior bishop of the hierarchy in America; Archbishop Bausa, of Italy; Bishops Watterson, of Ohio; Becker (Baker), a distinguished prelate of Georgia, and P. L. Hoffner, of Mayence, 70.

Among those eminent as educators were Rev. Dr. Murry, professor belles lettres, English language and literature in Princeton and dean of the University for 13 years; Presidents Edward Orton, and an eminent geologist of the University of Ohio; Dr. Wm. Blackburn, of Pierre University, South Dakota; Col. Preston Johnston, of Tulane

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College, Miss., and Dr. W. R. Pendleton, 82, emeritus president of Bethany College, W. Va. Ex-presidents, Rev. Dr. E. S. Hurd, of Blackburn University, Ill.; Rev. Dr. T. J. Sawyer, of Tufts, 95; Dr. W. N. Grier, of Erskine College, South Carolina; Rev. Dr. J. B. Bulkley, of Shurtleff College, Ill., for 40 years; Jules Laguiens, for 10 years at the head of Yale's department of modern languages, 53; Dr. A. G. Hopkins, of Latin in Hamilton College; Dr. Geo. A. Hendricks, of anatomy in University of Minnesota, 49; F. J. Duppe Clemson, of South Carolina Agricultural College, and J. B. Turner, the founder of the University of Illinois. Ex-professors of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. C. J. Stille, of history, and E. O. Kendall, of mathematics and astronomy; Dr. Baugher, of Greek in Pennsylvania College; Rev. Dr. W. C. Dickerson, of Lake Forest University, Ill., 72; Rev. Dr. E. Speer, of Georgia State University.

The Schools of the Prophets mourn Rev. Wm. G. Blaikie, D.D., LL.D., and Dr. A. D. Bruce, of the Free College, Scotland; Presidents, Revs. Drs. H. M. Booth, of Auburn, and C. H. Corey, of Richmond Seminary; ex-professors, J. Smith Hays, of Danville, and J. B. Adger, of Columbia, and translator of many works into Armenian.

In statesmen our loss has been Vice-President Hobart, of enviable popularity, the fifth to die in that office; Hon. Nelson Dingley, of Maine, the author of the "Dingley Tariff Bill"; Bland, of Missouri, the author of the act of 1878, which bears his name; J. Russell Young, minister to China under President Hayes; J. W. Fern, ex-minister to Greece.

Consults: Col. A. B. Jones, at Tuxpan, Mex.; Dr. W. J. Hoffman, at Mannheim, Ger., 53; D. Kemper, to Amoy, China, under Cleveland; Jno. F. Potter (Wis.), at Montreal, under Lincoln, whom Rodger A. Pryor challenged to fight a duel, which he accepted, choosing dirks, Pryor backing out; C. P. Greathouse, consul to Japan, 1889, and since then has been confidential advisor to the Korean government, having written the only book on Korean folk-yore; F. P. Dewess, the assistant U. S. attorney general, 1885 to 1893; George Earle, first assistant postmaster general under Grant; Maj. R. A. Fish, the assistant register of the treasury under Cleveland; Gen. C. W. Legendre, formerly of the American and Japanese diplomatic service, 70; Wm. Richards, a leading authority on questions connected with the internal revenue service in the treasury department; Geo. Bartle, the oldest clerk of the state department, D. C., and the "keeper of the great seal," 85; Capt. Arthur Barnes, assistant doorkeeper of U. S. Senate, 65; B. J. Haywood, ex-state treasurer of Pennsylvania; Gideon J. Tucker, ex-secretary of state of New York, 73; Governor Ellerbe, of South Carolina; ex-Governors Atkinson, of Georgia; Baxter and Smith, of Alabama; Holliday, of Virginia; Fletcher of Missouri; Flower, of New York; Merrill, of Iowa, 77; Saunders, of Nebraska, 82, and Pierpoint, of West Virginia; ex-Lieutenant Governor Marquis, of Ohio; Congressmen Heyward, of Nebraska; Danforth, of Ohio; Baird, of Louisiana; Ermentrout, of Pennsylvania; Settle, of Kentucky, and Pidcock, of New Jersey; ex-Congressmen Harlan, of Iowa, 79; Harding and Slater, of Oregon; Harris, of Virginia; Hilborn and Piper, of California; Darlington, of Pennsylvania; Tabor, of Colorado; Taylor, of Ohio; Shell, of South Carolina; Stockbridge, of Mississippi, and Russell, of Massachusetts; Geo. W. Julian, the veteran anti-slavery leader, and Eli Thayer, the originator of the Kansas crusade.

Prominent among foreign statesmen were F. Felix Faure, President of the French Republic; Gen. Ulysses Heuraux, President of San Domingo, who was assassinated; Gen. Antonio Guzman-Blanco, ex-President of Venezuela, 69; Queen Kapalioni; Princess Ferdinand, of Bulgaria; Count Von Caprivi, the former chancellor of Germany; Nubar Pacha, the veteran statesman and former president of the Egyptian Council of Ministers; Auguste Scheurer-Kestner, formerly vice-president of the French senate and the first prominent champion of Dreyfus, 66; Count de Moutholon, French ambassador to Switzerland; Prince Romuald Griedroye, of France, the last of the Valois; Senor Don Castelar, the Republican leader in France; Louis Tirman, ex-Governor of Algeria and

member of the French Senate, 62; Count de Chanderdy, the celebrated French diplomat; Gen. Don Mannel Bulnes, of Chile; Count Jules Von Falkenhayn, formerly Austrian minister of agriculture; Senor Gregario Pinchet, Chilean minister of public works; Mushir ed Douleh, Persian minister of foreign affairs; Dr. Duplace, German consul at San Juan de Porto Rico; Baron Ferrer, a distinguished authority on trade and finance, 80; Maj. Sir R. Lambert Price, the British author and soldier; Jean Ristics, the Serbian statesman, 68; Sir J. D. Edgar, speaker of the Canadian Parliament; Robt. Wallace, liberal member of Parliament; Sir Arthur Blomfield, A. R. B., 70; and Sir Josiah Rees, of Bermuda.

In the department of philosophy and science the loss has been especially great: Prof. Bunsen, the eminent German chemist and inventor of the battery that bears his name, the discoverer of spectrum analysis and inventor of the spectroscopy; Prof. Carl Buchner, the author of "Force and Matter," published in 1855, the promulgator for the first of the theory of the ultimate indestructibility of force and matter, held by many eminent scientists as of equal importance with Darwin's "Origin of Species"; Ottmar Mergenthaler, to whom belongs the credit of "the greatest invention of the century"—the linotype process of typesetting, 45; J. B. Read (Ala.), the inventor of the shell used so effectively during the civil war; Chas. Y. Wheeler (Pa.), who invented the Wheeler-Sterling armor piercing projectiles; M. C. Stone (D. C.), the originator of the machines for making cigarette holders, for making paper straws or tubes used in cold drinks, and for coloring fine China and other wares in imitation of the celebrated "peach blow" vase of the noted Water collection; Jabez Hogg, the well-known English ophthalmic surgeon and author of "The Microscope; its Construction and Applications," now in its fifteenth edition, known and prized by all microscopists; O. C. Marsh, the noted paleontological professor of Yale University, whose researches in pure science will never be forgotten; John Kuesi (N. J.), Edison's machine foreman, who constructed the first photograph from Edison's rough sketch; Sir Douglas Gallow, well-known in connection with railway engineering and sanitary service on both of which he was a great authority and who rendered important service in the cause of submarine telegraphy; Sir Alex. Armstrong, K. C. B., formerly director general of the medical department of the British navy, the discoverer of the northwest passage, having spent five years in the Arctic region searching for Sir John Franklin; Michael Auenkoff, the distinguished Russian engineer, who constructed the trans-Caspian railway; Nicholas Ruggenbach, who built the Rigi railway in Switzerland; Maj. Jed. Hotchkiss, "Stonewall" Jackson's chief of staff of engineers; Dr. Norman Kerr, the British inebriate specialist; Dr. Lawson Tait, the pioneer on abdominal surgery; Surgeon General Sir Chas. A. Gordon, K. C. B., 78; Sir John W. Dawson, the well-known Canadian geologist, 79; R. M. Kennedy (Pa.), well-known through his patent medicine, "Seven Seals" of the Golden Wonder; Dr. Brinton, the well-known ethnologist, 62, and Prof. Elliott Coues, the world-famed ornithologist of Smithsonian Institute, 57.

The vanquished heroes of army and navy were: Brig. Generals Henry, Porto Rico's distinguished military governor, 60, and Flagler, chief of ordinance, U. S. A.; Generals H. G. Wright, chief of U. S. A. engineers from 1879 to his retirement in 1884; Dawes, of the "Iron Brigade," 61; Hardcastle, a veteran of the Mexican war, 75; J. A. Sexton, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., and the two Confederates, Vaughn and Henry Heth, 74; Maj. H. Clay McDowell, of Gen. Rosecrans' staff, Lieut. Colonel Miley, of General Shafter's staff, at Santiago; the Philippine heroes: Maj. General Lawton; Majors Logan, 34, and Guy Howard, U. S. A.; Capt. Nichols, of the monitor Monadnock, and the three closely associated with Admiral Dewey, Captain Gridley, Commander Wood, of the gunboat Petrel, and his flag lieutenant, Brumby.

Rear Admirals Carpenter, Crosby, Pickering, 59, and Dr. Guillon, a retired naval surgeon.

The English sustained the loss of Generals Sir Wm. Penn Symons, in South

Africa, 56, and Wauchop, who won distinction in Ashanti, Egypt, and in the Sudan; Lieut. General Youngusband, 78, and Vice Admiral Phil. H. Colomb, of the navy, 68.

General Brault, chief of the French staff, 62, and General Del Pilar, of Aguinaldo's body guard.

Art sustained irreparable loss in Rosa Bonheur and Michael Munkacsy, the famous Hungarian, who died in an insane asylum at Bonn; Casper Buberl (N. Y.), whose most admired works are the statue of Confederate soldier at Alexandria, Va., and all the bronze work and medals of the New York state monuments on the battlefield of Gettysburg; Duncan A. Mackellar, the illustrator in black and white, 32; Haine Isermann, of Chicago; Geo. Hetzel, of Allegheny City, and Rev. Dr. Flagg, Sr., 80, all most favorably known; John Smart, the Scottish landscapist; the Swiss painter Segantini and the English artist Birket Foster.

Dramatism mourns John Sleeper Clarke, the eminent American comedian and Augustine Daly, one of the foremost theatrical managers, pre-eminent as a producer of plays.

The legal "lights" extinguished were ex-Chief Justice Field, of the Supreme Court of the U. S.; C. P. James, associate justice of Supreme Court of D. C., 81; J. B. Peters, for 16 years chief justice of Kentucky, 84; ex-Judges Daly, 84, and Henry Hilton, 75; Judge H. C. Harris, of the Choctaw nation; Hon. J. Monroe, judge of the Irish High Court, 60; Baron Ludlow, judge of the English Court of Appeals, 73, and Judge Clifford, for many years attorney general of Georgia, and who codified the state laws in 1895.

To these may be added the variously dis-

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A CERTAIN CURE FOR PILES.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is a success because it has the merit which brings success. It cures every form of piles and cures them to stay cured. It is now the most popular and best known pile remedy before the public, and one reason for its great popularity is because it has taken the place of surgical operations, once considered the only sure cure.

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From Geo. C. Gieck, Owens Mill, Mo.: Some time ago I bought a package of Pyramid Pile Cure for my wife who had suffered very much. The first trial did her more good than anything she had ever tried. It is just as represented.

From Richard Loan, Whipple, Ohio: I have used the Pyramid and am entirely pleased and satisfied with results. It does the work and no mistake.

Mr. W. R. Hines, of Magnolia, Ark., says: Although I have used the Pyramid Pile Cure only a very short time, yet it has been very beneficial to me.

From Mrs. Peter Lake, Mohawk, N. Y.: I received the Pyramid Pile Cure, but put off using it until last week, when I became so bad I decided to try it. I have suffered twenty-nine years with bleeding piles and have used a great deal of medicine, but never had anything that did so much for me as your remedy.

The proprietors of this remedy could publish columns of similar letters to the above if necessary, but these are enough to show what it will do in different cases.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is prepared by the Pyramid Drug Co., of Marshall, Mich., and for sale by druggists everywhere at 50 cents per package. One package is sufficient to cure any ordinary case. Your druggist will tell you more about it.

tinguished names of Chas. Potter, Jr., the New Jersey printing press inventor; Wm. H. Webb, the famed shipbuilder, 83; R. G. Ingersoll, the infidel lecturer; Frank Thompson, the president of the Pennsylvania R. R.; Walter Shanley, the well-known civil engineer, who constructed the Hoosic Mountain tunnel; W. S. Pearson, who brought the first mail overland by stage to San Francisco; E. Monroe Thoman, the crop statistician, 34; Lorenzo Dow, the inventor, 74; C. A. Pillsbury, the great flour manufacturer; Dr. Max Lange, the famous German chess master and problemist; Bushrod Underwood, who achieved fame as a scout during the civil war, 56; Johann Strauss, the noted Viennese composer, 74; Bernard Quaritch, London's famous book seller; Gustav E. Stechert, New York's well-known book importer; Geo. H. Chickering, the piano manufacturer; Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., the more than 100 times millionaire, and Dr. Sandreckji, the superintendent of the Children's Hospital, Jerusalem, and Nestor Ponce de Leon, the lineal descendant of the discoverer of Florida, recently appointed custodian of the archives of Havana and director of Museum of Natural History. Crystal River, Fla., Dec. 29, 1899.

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anybody who is afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at box 1501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give; only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

Finance and Markets.

Financial matters in Pittsburgh are about as they have been for some weeks. Money has been in demand, but at moderate rates, and notwithstanding the immense sums required by our great manufacturing interests there has been no perceptible difficulty in obtaining money for all regular business purposes. The year has closed without any disturbance in the money market, and the new year opens encouragingly.

Bradstreet's review of "The Year in Business" says:

"Rarely have sanguine commercial and financial hopes or predictions found such adequate realization as they did during 1899. Certainly, nothing like the widespread and general upward movement of values, alike of staples and of securities, such as occurred during this year, could have been foreseen. Linked with an immense business and a record-breaking production in nearly all lines of business and industry, except, perhaps, in some products of the agricultural interest, there was with it an advance of staple values either of which alone would have made this year notable, and combined they have served to establish the year as a record breaker and set up new standards.

"The volume of domestic and foreign trade alike was the largest ever recorded, and the bank clearings, reflecting immense business expansions, active speculation in stocks and immense new industrial floatings, far surpassed all previous records. Prices, as a result primarily of the stimulation proceeding from supply and demand conditions, scored probably the greatest advance in any single year, and brought the general level of staple values to the highest point reached for more than eight years past."

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "Wheat speculation has taken a holiday, prices scarcely varying, and the movement is surprisingly small. Atlantic exports of wheat, flour included, have in four weeks been only 8,278,618 bushels, against 19,874,587 last year, and Pacific exports 3,314,271 against 3,856,808. The corn exports continue about as large as last year. The industries are closing the most extraordinary year of their history. The increase in demand for iron and steel products is the great feature of the year. With 415,753 tons unsold and 243,516 produced weekly January 1, hindered by severe weather so that the output March 1 dropped to 15,000 tons, but expanding in every month afterwards, the industry is now producing about 300,000 tons weekly, and unsold stocks are reduced to 122,923 tons, and yet orders unfilled will require six to nine months' work from most of the establishments. Prices have not changed the past week, though demand for some products improved a little. The average of prices closes 119.5 per cent. higher than January 1 for pig and 102.8 per cent. higher for products.

"The industries are closing the most extraordinary year of their history. Long established branches have undergone a veritable reconstruction, vastly increasing their capacity, while new industries, which scarcely existed a year or two ago, have enlisted a vast capital, altered modes of business and improved conditions for the future almost beyond calculation. Electrical developments in light, heat and power, in making cataract work, performing wonders in production of materials and providing transportation all over the land, deserves special attention."

PITTSBURGH JOBBERS' PRICES.

Flour—Jobbers' prices—Fancy spring patents, \$3.80@3.90; fancy winter patents, \$3.50@3.65; straight winter, \$3.40@3.50; bakers' spring, \$3.00@3.10; rye, \$3.40@3.50; graham, \$4@4.25.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$14@14.25; choice, \$14.25@14.50; No. 2, \$12.50@13; No. 1 mixed, \$12.50@13; No. 1 clover, \$12.50@13; No. 1 prairie, \$8.50@9; packing, \$7.50@8; No. 1 timothy, from wagon, loose, \$13.50@14.

Wheat—No. 2 red, 64@65c. Millfeed—Middlings, No. 1 white, \$17.50@18 per ton; No. 2 do, \$15.75@16.25; brown, \$15.25@15.75; bran, winter wheat, coarse, \$16@16.25.

Corn—No. 2 yellow shelled, 36@36½c; No. 2 yellow ear, 30½@40c; high mixed ear 38½@39c.

Rye—No. 2, 64@65c. Oats—No. 2, 2 white, 29¼@30c; extra No. 3 white, 29@29¼c; regular 3s, 28¼@28¾c.

Straw—Oat, \$6.75@7.25; wheat, \$6.75@7.25; rye, \$8.50@9.00.

Butter—Elgin prints, 29c; creamery, Elgin, 28@28¼c; Ohio, 23¼@24c; dairy, 20@21c;

country, 18@19c; lower grades, 12@13c. Eggs—Fresh, nearby, 20@21c; strictly fresh, candled, 21@22c; storage, 15@16c.

Cheese—Full cream, Ohio, 12¼@12½c; three-quarters, 12@12½c; New York State full cream, new, 13@13½c; Ohio Swiss, 12½@13½c; Wisconsin, 14½@15c; 20 pound brick Swiss, 14½@15c; 5-pound brick cheese, 13½@14c; limburger, new, 13@13½c.

Poultry—Chickens, live, small, 35@45c per pair; large, fat, 55@65c; dressed, 9½@10c a pound; springers, small, 40@45c per pair; large, 55@60c; dressed, 10@11c per lb.; ducks, dressed, 12@13c per pound; springers, live, 40@55c per pair; turkeys, 9½@10c; dressed, 13@14c.

Game—Pheasants, \$6.50@7.50 dozen; prairie chickens, \$7.50@9; quail, \$1.50@2; rabbits, 20@30c per pair; squirrels, \$1@1.25 per dozen; wild turkeys, 15@17c per pound; venison, 17c whole, 25c for saddles.

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CORSET COVERS.

- Of muslin, square neck, 10 cents.
- Of cambric, high square neck, 15 cents.
- Of muslin, high neck, embroidery ruffle, 15 cents.
- Of cambric, cut square, Val lace trimming, 18 cents.
- Of cambric, high V neck, torchon lace trimmed, 18 cents.
- Of cambric, low square neck, hemstitched tucked yoke, ruffle of torchon lace, 35 cents.
- Of cambric, high square neck, tucked yoke, torchon lace trimming, 25 cents.
- Of cambric, low neck, full fashioned, torchon lace trimmed, 25 cents.
- Of cambric, hemstitched V neck, torchon insertion and edge, 35 cents.
- Of cambric, low round neck, Val lace and ribbon trimmed, 40 cents.
- Of nainsook, low neck, full fashioned, trimmed in torchon lace and insertion, with Val edge, 50 cents.
- Of cambric, low neck, tucked yoke, embroidery insertion edge, 50 cents.
- Of cambric, high V neck, double row of wide embroidery, 50c.

SHORT SKIRTS.

- Of muslin, with cambric ruffle, 25 cents.
- Of muslin with tucked ruffle and cambric, 25 cents.
- Of muslin, with cambric ruffle, edge of embroidery, 50 cents.
- Of muslin, cambric ruffle, lace trimmed, 50 cents.
- Of muslin, trimmed with torchon lace, 75 cents.
- Of muslin, trimmed with torchon lace and embroidery ruffle, 75 cents.

NIGHT GOWNS.

- Of good muslin, tucked yoke, cambric ruffle, 25 cents.
- Of muslin, V shape, tucked yoke, four rows insertion, hemstitched ruffle, 50 cents.
- Of muslin, tucked yoke, insertion and ruffle of embroidery, 50 cents.
- Of cambric and muslin, hemstitched tucks and ruffle, 75 cents.
- Of muslin, high V neck, yoke or embroidery and tucks, 75c.
- Of muslin and cambric empire style, elaborately trimmed in embroidery and lace, \$1.00.
- Of cambric and muslin, yoke with four rows torchon insertion, wide torchon around yoke and neck, \$1.00.

LONG SKIRTS.

- Of muslin and cambric, hemstitched and tucked ruffle, 50 cents.
- Of muslin, deep lawn ruffle, hemstitched, 75 cents.
- Of muslin, wide umbrella ruffle, torchon lace trimmed, 75c.
- Of muslin, wide umbrella style, trimmed with embroidery, \$1.00.
- Of muslin, umbrella style, torchon insertion and edge, \$1.00.

CHEMISES.

- Of good muslin, yoke of embroidery and tucks, embroidered ruffle on neck and sleeves, 50 cents.
- Of nainsook, embroidery insertion and edge, 65 cents.
- Of nainsook, trimmed with Val lace, 75 cents.
- Of nainsook, extra long, lace trimmed, \$1.00.

DRAWERS.

- Of good muslin, with hem and cluster tucks, 15 cents.
- Of cambric and muslin, with wide umbrella ruffle, 25 cents.
- Of muslin, double cluster of tuck, ruffle of torchon lace, 25 cents.
- Of cambric, wide umbrella ruffle, lace insertion and edges, 50 cents.
- Of cambric, tucked, wide lawn ruffle, torchon lace trimmed, 50 cents.
- Of muslin and cambric, cluster of tucks, wide ruffle of embroidery, 50 cents.
- Of cambric, wide umbrella ruffle, embroidery and insertion trimmed, 75 cents.

FOR GIRLS.

- Good muslin Gowns, cambric ruffle, 4 to 14 years, 25 cents.
- Muslin gowns, with tucked yoke and collar, 50 cents.
- Muslin gowns, tucked yoke, two rows embroidery insertion, 50c and 55c.
- Good Muslin Drawers, with hem and tucks, small sizes, 10 cents; better grades, 15 cents.
- Muslin Drawers, with tucks and ruffle of embroidery, small sizes, 20 cents.
- Drawer waists of good twilled muslin, 4½ sizes, 15 cents.
- Good Muslin Skirts, tucked cambric ruffle, small sizes, 30 cents.
- Muslin Skirts, with extra wide umbrella ruffle, 5½ cents.
- Infants' Slips, good quality muslin with Val edge around neck and sleeves, 25 cents.

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